HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 74— BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 28 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,903
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA* ..		10 940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MANGOLIA‡	16 604
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,253
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8 427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £8 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
29th March	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA	..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
7th June	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Mar.	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
30th „	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th „	KHANDALLA		East & South Africa
31st „	CHAKLA	..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and (usually) Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	16 Mar.	28 Mar.
Hankow Maru ..	4104	20 „	1 April.
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 „	6 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 „	11 „
Akita Maru ..	3817	4 April	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 „	20 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS

FIRECLAY BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS AND REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas, *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Excel Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A few CANVASSERS and COMMISSION AGENTS for selling shares of a limited concern. Apply to the MANAGER, The Sanda Motor Works and Service, Ltd., 1B. Swallow Lane Calcutta.
A 28349

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for [illegible] refundable if disapproved. YOUN[illegible] CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacc[illegible]
A R121

WANTED—2 Electrical SUPERVISORS salary Rs. 200-250 and 8 Electricians salary Rs. 70-80. Men with previous experience of A. C. 3 Phase system need only apply. Free quarters provided. Apply to Box No. 1945 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R141

GRADUATES, desirous of spiritual training should apply to the following with testimonials of health, education and character. Boarding, lodging, training, etc., all free of charge. SUPDT. MOHE. RASHRAM DNYAN-MANDIR, Ahmednagar.
A 28283

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S., or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, to SECRETARY, Social Service League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate.
A 28312

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3673

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Importence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28310

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WANTED—A SURVEYOR with a thorough knowledge of Plain table Survey work on a salary of Rs. 50/ to Rs. 60/ p.m. according to qualifications, for a period of one year. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before 10th April 1927.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 23rd March, 1927.
28346

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts :—

One HORTICULTURAL and ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSISTANT—Pay upto Rs. 500/- P. M.

Two AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS, Pay upto Rs. 200/- P. M.

The salary paid will be according to qualifications and previous practical experience on field scale. Applications should estate qualifications and previous experience and must be accompanied by testimonials in original (which will be returned) and must reach the undersigned before 30th April, 1927. The selected candidates will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Director General of Agriculture and Co-operation,
Jammu and Kashmir Government,
Jammu.
28314

AUCTION SALE OF THE COTTON SPG. AND WG. MILLS AT BILIMORA, DT. SURAT.

AUCTION SALE of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills of the GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD. (In Liquidation) locally known as Khattar Mills will be held on the 16th day of April, 1927, at the Company's premises at Bilimora at 3 p.m. under orders from and in the presence of the District Judge of Navsari. Conditions of sale and particulars of the property may be had on application.

KANAIYALAL JAMNADAS MAJMUDAR.
KHANDUBHAI G. VAOKER,
Joint Official Liquidators,
The Gaekwar Industrials Limited,
(In Liquidation).
Navsari, 24th March, 1927.
28342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on and from 1st April, 1927, the management have decided to reduce all passenger fares on the above Railway. The fares will be as follows :

	Adults Rs.	Children.* Rs.
1st Class (by all trains)	4-8-0	2-8-0
2nd class	2-8-0	1-8-0
3rd class	1-4-0	0-8-0

*Between 3 and 12 years.

A. N. MALLIK B. A. (Cantab),
General Manager,
Matheran Railway, Neral.

General Manager's Office,
Neral, 26-3-27.
28351

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, an elected Councillor from the (C) Bhuleshwar Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1925. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1927, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1927.
28348

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION TO INSURANCE BROKERS.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATIONS have recognised the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association and have agreed to accept the members of the said Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association as their recognised brokers. Brokers are therefore requested to send in their applications to be registered as members of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association as a list of such members is to be early furnished to the said Insurance Companies' Association.

Such applications should be made to reach on or before the 28th March 1927, between the hours of 3 to 5 p.m. with the admission and subscription fees of Rs. 101 to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the said Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association at the office of the Association at 19, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—After the 28th inst. the Association does not undertake to issue cards to the brokers who are not registered within the above mentioned time.

N. B. MHATRE,
M. J. S. DHARAMSEY,
J. D. NAGDA.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
28326

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 493 of 1927.

Re: ACHYUT SHANKAR AND CO., a firm, lately carrying on business of Cloth at Kandewadi, outside the Fort: Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: LAXUMON DINKAR KETKAR: Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Achyut Shanker and Co., a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28344

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of one ambulance motor car required by the Ahmedabad Municipality with stretcher arrangement, are invited so as to reach the under-signed on or before Tuesday the 12th April, 1927 at 4-0 p.m.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Dated 26th March 1927.
28350

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF GOOTY.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

O. S. No. 1032|26.

KARNAM KRISTAPPA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

KARNAM HANUMANTHAPPA and others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit stands posted to 14-4-27 for the appearance of Karnam Bheemappa, 4th defendant in the suit. If the 4th defendant does not appear on that day, he will be declared exparte and the suit proceeded with.

N. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.

24-3-27. 28347

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1936 OF 1925.

FRAMROZ RUTTONJI DUBASH ... Plaintiff.

V/s

JOHN FARRY ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling huts standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar in the Island of Bombay, subject to the right of the Lessee Framroz Ruttonji Dubash under a Lease for a term of fifty years certain renewable in perpetuity at the option of the Lessee at the monthly rent of Rs. 100/- under an Indenture of Lease dated the 10th day of April, 1923, and made between John Farry the Lessor of the one part and the said Framroz Ruttonji Dubash, the Lessee of the other part and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 4206 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 119, New No. 3694, Old Survey No. 414 and New Survey No. 1783 and Cadestral Survey No. 1258 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3139 and 3142 and 3144 (2) and Street Nos. 603, 606, and 608 A and bounded on the East by the property of the late Mr. J. C. D'Almeida, on the West by the property of Mrs. John B. Fernandes, on the North by the property of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao, on the South by the public gulley or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28238

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES AMERICAN PRINTED VOILS.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 28th March at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & COY. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms at 119 Meadows Street Fort, by order of Seth Laloobhoy Jeevanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Punja Ladh and Co.

9 Cases each 30 Pieces American printed Voils, 38"|39", 30"|35".

MEHTA & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ART SILK YARN, ENAMELLEDWARE, WHITE ACETATE OF LEAD, AMERICAN "CADILLAC" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 28th March, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almirahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned :—

One lot carpets of assorted sizes.

3 cases of Enamelledware (Bellied Ewers), size 16.17 and 19 cm.

About 150 lbs. Art Silk Yarn.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned :—

25 Kegs of White acetate of lead.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.—

A big lot of shirtings jaconets, Nainsooks etc.

The property of an European gentleman :—

One American "CADILLAC" Motor car complete, in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KHAMBATTA LANE, KHETWADI.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th proximo at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the Vendors the undermentioned Property :—

(FIRST)—All that piece of land of Foras Freehold tenure admeasuring about 316 4|9 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 13503, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 1-2|5515, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under 'D' Ward No. 2165 and Street No. 12 all of which premises are situated at the Western side of Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi and bounded on the East by the said Khambatta Lane on the West by the property hereinafter (secondly) described on the North by the property formerly of Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha but now of Cooverjee Muncherjee Mistry and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khambatta but now of Rangnath Khemraj and Shirinivas Khemraj.

(SECONDLY)—All that piece of vacant land of Foras Freehold tenure (but redeemed from payment of the tax) admeasuring about 40 square yards Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155-155, New No. B|13661 Old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 1DA 5509 which premises are situated near the Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane and bounded on the East by the property hereinbefore (firstly) described on the West by the property of Bai Gulbai widow of Maneekjee Sorabjee Powwalla on the North by the property formerly of Peshtonji Merwanji Bharucha but now of Cooverjee Muncherjee Mistry and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khambatta but now of Rangnath Khemraj and Shrinivas Khemraj and both which premises were formerly in the occupation of Bai Pirojbai widow of Muncherjee Sheriarji Mistry and her tenants and are now in that of Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the title deeds apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BENETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
PRESENT
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"MADEMOISELLE MODISTE"
7 Reels
SHE'S A SENSATION!
You have never seen Corinne so wonderful before. Oh! What a Frenchy Miss! She's a sensation and more. Girls to feast your eyes on—gowns to dress them up—and all through that Frenchy spice that makes it one peach of a show!
"PICK and SHOVEL"
Starring
STAN LAUREL
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :- 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"YPRES"
The Greatest Film for All Time.
The Story of the Immortal Salient.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6 P. M.
AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.
"ABU HASSAN" or
"THE SLEEPER AWAKENED."
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
(Written and Presented by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.)
A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass into memory.
Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ld.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
TO-DAY At 7 P. M.
"CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI"
(United Pictures Syndicate Production)
BENEFIT SHOW
In Aid of
The Surplus Fund of the Bombay Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal Mehta, Kt., will preside.
POPULAR PRICES
From As. 3 to Rs. 2-4-0.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Social Picture's Sensational Social Drama
FLIRTING WIFE
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	14.10 plus .02
July	14.31 plus .03
October	14.50 plus .02
December	14.66 plus .02
January	14.69 plus .02
Middling Spot	14.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	14.13 plus .04
July	14.29 plus .03
Middling Spot	14.12

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.

March	7.42 plus .06
April	7.44 plus .07
May	7.52 plus .06
June	7.57 plus .06
July	7.65 plus .06
August	7.68 plus .06
September	7.71 plus .06
October	7.74 plus .06
November	7.76 plus .06
December	7.79 plus .06
January	7.82 plus .06
February	7.82 plus .06
March	7.87 plus .06
Middling Spot	7.76

SALES.

Liverpool, March 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.

Scinde, Good	5.85+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	6.05+.05
Scinde, Fine	6.25+.05
Bengal, Good	5.95+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.15+.05
Bengal, Fine	6.35+.05
Oomra, Good	6.35+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.60+.05
Oomra, Fine	6.85+.05
Broach, Good	6.35+.05
Broach, Fully Good	6.65+.05
Broach, Fine	6.95+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Closing.

March	12.80+.03
April	12.94+.03
May	12.95+.03
June	12.99+.03
July	13.06+.03
August	13.08+.03
September	13.17+.03
October	13.19+.03
November	13.28+.03
December	13.33+.03
January	13.27+.04
February	13.28+.04
March	13.28+.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	13.25

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 26

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £19-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Offered, £20-2-6
Apl./May Shipment Dunkirk Paid £20-0-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London March 26.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl shipment Sellers. 49/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers. 50/6
Wheat, Australian,
Apl. shipment. paid. 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl/May shipment quoted 52.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Offered 51/3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 26.

Silver—Market Quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	25-11/16
Forward	25-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers £17:7:6:
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17:3:9.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f., ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment offered £14:13:9.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f., ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c i f., ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment offered. £13:7:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
April delivery paid 30/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery buyers. 30/4 1/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 26.

Demand Bills	485.31

COFFEE.

New York. March. 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality),
Spot. 16-3/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1-6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.03.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 105.40.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4/12 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 25.
London, March 25.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£110-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£48-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£68-1/8
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5%	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 26.

T T Berlin on London	20.47.3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.14
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	105.85
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.05

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/8-1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/8-1/4 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/8 Sellers

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

The market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop of about an an anna per cwt. in ready and of about a pence per cwt. in March and Octo/Dec. Shipment prices for Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/4 per F.B/H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/7 per F.B.H.
Shipment April Sh. 17 per F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/9 per F.B.H.
Shipment Octo.-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/11 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. March Sh. 17:—
Shipment April Sh. 17/3 per F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 16/10 per F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt. 17/6
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/4-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine Whte, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Early declined 13 points on increased selling. Later improved 14 points on short covering andtrade buying. Futures closed 1 to 2 Lower.

LOCAL:—Declined on Commission Houses liquidating—Recovered on Japanese and Scattered Buying.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable to-day.

New York May highest 14.11 (2-41 p.m.). lowest 13.97. (11-10 a.m.).

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th inst. as follows:—
"Think that purchase on weakness best."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
The Home markets are quiet but steady. Our opinion is unchanged and we favour buying in easy markets.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled easy during the early hours on long liquidation and freer offerings. Later prices improved on short covering, and better trade demand. The market closed with a better undertone and futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton was in better demand and prices improved 10 points to 14.40c.

The Liverpool market ruled quiet with a small business. No new development is in sight and prices closed 1 to 4 points lower. Spot cotton was easy 2 points to 7.71d per lb.

Though a steadier tone appears in American Cotton, operators are equally divided which is reflected in small changes in prices. Trade demand has fallen off considerably but moderate business is passing in the textile trade and some mills are reported, to have booked orders upto August. Taken the situation on the whole, there is nothing at the moment to disturb the prices, but if something adverse happens to the New Crop, Bulls will not fail to do their best to advance prices. In the mean time small purchases in weak market will be justifiable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 26

Following a decline of 1 to 2 points in New York futures our market opened to-day for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 293 and improved eight annas on Japanese buying. At this level there was moderate selling by Commission houses and prices declined to Rs. 290/8 There was some scattered buying in conjunction with Japanese buying, prices recovered partially and the market closed as under at 4 p.m.

Broach Apl/May	293	293/8	290/8	291/8
Jan/Apl Oomra	296	296/8	295	296/8
May Bengal	282	282/8	281/8	282/8
May	262	265	261/8	265

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 26

Liverpool opened 3 points higher and improved to 6 points our market for Broach Apl/May opened at Rs. 292/4 and advances to 293 on Commission houses buying. There was freer offering by local operators and jobbers and prices declined to 291/8, however the market improved on renewed buying by Commission houses and closed steady as under:—

Broach Apl/May	292/4	293	291/8	292/12
Jan/Apl Oomra	297/8	298	296/8	298
May Bengal	283	284/8	283	284/8
May	266	267	266	267

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 26

Sampin market closed this morning as under:

	Yen
March	201.60+2.00
June	208.10+1.00
September	212.40+0.60

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 26.

		Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G. 280
,,	Fine	,, 270
,,	F.G.	,, 265
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,, 270
,,	F.G.	,, 263
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G. 302/3
Nagpur	,,	,, 302/3
Yeotmal	,,	,, 292/96
Arvi	,,	,, 292/96
Amraoti	,,	,, 285/90
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,, 285/90
Mulkapur	,,	,, 280/85
Khandesh	,,	,, 280/85
Muthia	Fine	,, 280
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.	305/10
Purna	Average	,, 285/90
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,, 285/90
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,, 300/2
Burwah Sanavad		285/90
Broach	Fine M.G.	320/22
,,	F.G. ,,	
Western Good		325
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	335/40
Compta	F. G. M. G.	345

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 26

100	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	284 1/2
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Arvi	286 1/2
200	Ozoburin & Co.	C. P. No. 1	310 1/4
100	Vardhman Bros.	Dhuro	270
200	R. Dossa & Co.	Bengal	288
300	Japan T. & Co.	Khandesh	275
200	R. D. Tata & Co.	Ratlam	291
200	Ozoburin & Co.	Berar	292
100	Ozoburin & Co	Hingoli	288
200	Ozoburin & Co.	Darwah	296

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BBombay, Mar. 26.

Receipts of raw produce into Bombay upto noon of the 25th instant:

Wheat	3,151	Cwts.
Linseed	3,239	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	979	,,
Gingellyseed	579	,,
Poppyseed	98	,,
Groundnuts	1,496	,,
Castorseeds	4,133	,,
Rice	70,914	,,
Myrabollams	3,009	,,
Cottonseeds	2,950	,,
Gram	1,643	,,
Joowar	89	,,
Barley	35	,,
Bajree	1,944	,,
Coal	3,327	Tons.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 25.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	198,000
Exports to Great Britain	61,000
Exports to France and Continent	112,000
Exports to Japan	94,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	2,534,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,036,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 25.

	Bales.
Total Cotton Actual Export	5,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	73,000
Total Cotton Imports	94,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,507,000
Actual Week's Sales	84,000

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 26.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	165	3,04,744	2,81,668
Central India	983	2,53,409	3,24,039
Barsi and Nagar	53	1,79,134	1,80,741
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	62,660	65,704
Berar	1,027	5,16,411	4,18,950
Central Provinces	88	2,10,416	2,14,321
Total Oomras	2,368	15,26,774	14,85,423
Dholera	1,219	1,04,508	1,70,570
N.W. Provinces		53,466	1,26,889
Rajputana	310	36,849	83,364
Sind-Punjab	487	1,04,496	2,29,111
Broach	1,169	52,263	2,68,703
Coompta & Dharwar	829	39,290	27,712
Westerns-Northerns	288	17,174	17,329
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,088	7,119
Persian		3,375	2,310
American		1,06,091	941
Egyptian and African	1,374	31,723	39,355
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	8,044	20,81,543	24,60,770

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to Yesterday	24th March. This year	Last year.
Europe		3,276	2,10,350 3,57,718
Japan & China	16,800	10,39,747	11,57,045
Coast Ports		9,542	18,824
Up-country by Rail		69,626	54,645
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		35,532	74,598
Total		20,076	13,64 797 16,62,830

BULLION.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/6/6.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 58/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/8.

London, Mar. 25.

Bar gold ready dol. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25/11.
Silver forward d. 25/8.
Tone of Silver—Steady. India bought for shipment. Speculators sold forward. Closed firm. Buyers came in after price had been fixed.
National Bank Bar Gold 21.

WARNING TO PILGRIMS

DANGER OF CHOLERA IN HARDWAR

The Director of information, Bombay, writes:

Intending pilgrims to Hardwar are warned that there is danger of cholera there and every precaution should be taken to avoid infection. One safeguard against the disease is inoculation and anti-cholera vaccines have been specially stocked at the civil hospitals and dispensaries in those towns in the Presidency whence pilgrims are likely to go to Hardwar.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STEADY UNDERTONE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened unchanged for mill shares and ruled easier on little profit taking, however a little before th eclose therewas professional buying and prices made a moderate improvement. The closing tone was steady.

Tata Iron shares ruled easier on prifit taking which is a natural move of the market after recent rise. There was some covering by the shorts at the decline and pirees closed steady with a better tendency. As a result of profit taking some weak long interest is liquidated leaving the market technically in a sounder position. As the settlement is drawing near we may have some nervous markets in which we think it safe to buy these shares as the chances are in favour of a gradual rise.

Tata Hydros ruled rather quiet but steady. Indian Cement ruled firm. Alcock opened easy, but later trading prices improved.

The following are to-day's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs. as
Bank of India	50	1-2	76
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	29 4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375
Union	5	0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10	..	22
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	166 4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	165
Katni Cement D.	40	..	515
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	53 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	101
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	95
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	186 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1058 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	995
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	592 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press	..	..	435
Akbari	500	..	100
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	227 8
New Berar	500	80	795
New East India	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P.	400	40	557 8
New Prince of Wales	500	61	560
Volkart U.P.	500	40	560
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	250
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19 8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	642 8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8 Pri.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5 13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135
Mackenzie	100	30	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	38
Tata Iron and steel Def.	..	30	207 8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.	..	..	64 9
Thacker	50	..	115
Telephone	50	Nil	42
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	60	228	950
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4 11
Jupiter	..	..	4 11
New India	25	..	22 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.a.	1560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/ Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938. Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bomoay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates. Delivery 12th April 3-1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/13 1945/55; Rs. 108/6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	330	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	953	12
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	zoy	440	
Central India O.	10	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent	100	4	196	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	148-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	258	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	82
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	932	8
Finlay	1,000	..	153	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	127	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1000	751	181	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	362	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6100	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	26	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	175	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	333	12
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	56	
Pearl	250	8	557	8
Phoenix	100	10	431	4
Premier	100	..	10	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	615	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	165	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	533	12
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2650	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			430	
Bombay Cotton			330	
Bombay Dyeing	950	953 12	945	953 12
Century	436 4	440	436 4	440
Central India				531 4
Colaba Land				143 12
Crescent				196 4
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	926 4	932 8	926 4	932 8
Finlays				153 12
Globe				40
Gokak				127 8
Indian Bleaching				181 4
Indore Malwa				362 8
Kohinoor				1177 8
Madhowjee				127 8
Mathuradas				77 8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				132 8
New Great				333 12
Pearl	552 8	557 8	551 4	557 8
Pubany				258 12
Phoenix				431 4
Simplex				165
Swadeshi				532 8
Swan Mills				162 8
Tata Mills				100
Govt. paper 5/2 per cent.				78 13
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108 8

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 26.

S.S. "Chakla," Captain Betagh, from Busreh.

S.S. "Drachenfels," Captain Schunoff, from Hamburg.

S.S. "Nirpura," Captain Johnson, from Rangoon.

S.S. "Vita," Captain Danne, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 27.

S.S. "Jalapa," Captain Neil, for New York.

S.S. "Sigrun," Captain Svensen, for Akyab.

S.S. "Garbeta," Captain Gill, for Karachi.

S.S. "Kohinoor," Captain Hartech, for Rangoon.

S.S. "Vav," Captain Neilson, for Bangkok.

S.S. "Chakla":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chakla," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Drachenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Drachenfels" arrived in harbour in Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. "Nirpura":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Nirpura," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Vita":—The B. I. S. N. Cmopany's Karachi mail steamer "Vita," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Jalpa":—The Volkart Bros. steamer "Jalapa" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Sigrun":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Sigrun," sailed yesterday for Akyab, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Garbeta":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Garbeta," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. "Kohinoor":—The T. M. Company's steamer "Kohinoor," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vav":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "Vav," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 26.

S.S. "Aquilea" from Genova, Agents: Muritania Italiana:—

19 cases cotton embroideries; 76 cases cotton goods embroidered; 11 cases gelatin; 55 cases woolen fezo 1522 cases art silk yarn; 10 cases art silk stripped cotton tussore; 39 cases cotton goods with art silk; 18 bales hemp cloth; 37 cts. abestos cements material; 274 cases cotton goods; 65 cases cotton piece goods; 22 cases cotton and art silk goods; 48 brls. indigo; 66 brls. alizarine colour; 31 cases, 32 bundles and 20 cks. aniline colour; 18 packages and 29 cases cheese; 10 cases plain cloth; 52 cases embroidered voile all overs; 10 case embroidered muslin all overs; 13 cases cotton skipped zaphir; 20 cases spun silk conduct; 20 cases enamel paint; 21 cases cotton and art silk fancy; 10 cases shuttles; 70 cases buttons; 10 cases woolen caps; 25 bottles quick silver; 10 cases preserves; 190 cases vermouth; 20 cases shawls; 45 cases cotton piece goods with art silk embroidered; 84 cases raw art silk; 277 cases textile goods; 2 pipes, 20 cases, 4 brls wine; 360 bags almonds; 244 packages motor tyres; 12 cases fez; 22 cases motor cars; 15 cases boot lace; 55 cases fez caps; 109 brls flooring tiles; 200 brls. white lead.

From Naples:—160 brls pumice powder; 20 cks. old steel files; 120 bales art silk yarn; 71 cases chestnuts; 1,000 bkts. garlic; 90 cases macormir; 40 cases preserves in tins; 40 cks. tartaric acid.

From Alexandria:—125 bales cotton.

From Portsaid:—7 pieces bar gold.

From Aden:—23 bags sajikhor; 8 bundles goat skins; 28 packages ores rests; 74 bags moong; 2 bundles old zinc; 25 packages binthram; 14 bags gum arabic 21 cases ghee.

S.S. "Geravia" from Trieste Agents: Lloyd Trestend:—

1316 cases glass bangles; 98 cases tin ware; 816 bales news printing papers; 2550 bags suga; 31 cases and 616 bags paper; 170 cases screws, 59 cases glass beads; 296 cases bolts and nuts; 98 cases cotton embroideries; 84 cases tin boxes; 220 bags iron wire; 40 bags glue; 7687 bundles steel hoops; 200 cases fez caps; 42 cases iron chains; 12 cases soap; 269 bundles and 9 pieces steel bars; 55 bales wraping papers; 20 cases mineral water; 11 cases iron screws; 106 cases lime parts; 55 cases enamel ware; 10 cases enamel vessels; 15 cases slate sheets; 135 brls and 25 cks. pumice stonepieces; 20 cks. pumice powder; 100 bags almonds; 30 cases gumm mastic; 18 bales card boards; 32 cases cotton thread; 25 cases enamelled bowls; 20 cases enamelled basins; 10 cases glass robberies; 25 bundles haricans lanterns; 33 cases hollow glass; 14 cases fez caps; 37 cases imitation jewellery; 10 cases buttons.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 26.

S.S. Somelsdijk" for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd.; 2,200 cwt. linseed oil cakes, S. Banister and Co. Ltd; 590 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. "Marienfels" for Hamburg:—167 cwt fish manure, L. Ebrahimjee; 2,020 cwt. groundnut oil cakes; 285 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Tambole and Co.; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp::—100 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

S.S. "City of London" for Hull:5005 cwt. Myraboimas, P. Mathradas and Co. Ltd.

S.S. "Kasengo" for New York:—840 cwt. gum karaya, N. Mulljee and Co.; 402 cwt. gum karaya, S. Chapsee and Co.; 1 bale carpet, 2 packages haberdasherry; 1 package brassware, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 10 bundles carpets, F. Shaw and Co. Ltd.; 6 bales carpets, Boptor and Co. Ltd.; 315 cwt. gum karaya, D. Mowjee and Co. Ltd..

For Boston:—1 bale nundas, T. Parsram.

For Toronto:—8 bales woolen rugs (carpets), Cox and King Ltd.

S.S. "Arabia" for Genova:—24 tons iron and steel scrap, T. Amritlal and Co.

S.S. "Margha" for Dunkirk:—8000 cwt. linseeds, David Sassoon and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S.S. "Genova" for Genova:—444 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Famagustar:—9 bales cotton yarns, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

(Messrs. Pitamber & Co.)

The tendency of the coal market is bullish. Tonnage for Coal business from Calcutta as well as from Durban to Bombay is very scarce and owners ask for very high freights i.e. Rs. 10/- from Calcutta to Bombay April shipment and about 16/ Sh. to 16/6 Sh. from Natal to Bombay.

During the week under report Northern Navigation Coal Ex. s.s. Baron Mackay was sold at 21/-Sh. c.i.f. excluding weighing charges and Deshargarh and Seebpore Poniati Ex. s.s. Shuja at Rs. 19/8 c.i.f. per ton.

s.s. Baron Mackay, s.s. Tarantia completed discharging coal and left the ports.

Steamer in the stream with coal.

s.s. Shuja Deshargarh and Seeb Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.

Steamers Expected.

7-4-27 s.s. Bellglade Northern Navigation S. D. Shethia & Co.

12-4 27 s.s. Wasaborg S. G. & B. Side C. Harilal & Co.

One steamer Bengal C. Harilal & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Welsh	...	Rs. 27/-
Northern Navigation	31/6 Sh.	Mar/
Apr. Shipt	...	Rs. 24/-
St. Geprge's & Burn Side	31/6 Sh.	
	...	Rs. 24/-
Durban Navigation	...	Rs. 24/-
Deshargarh Rs. 19/8	...	Rs. 21/-
Selected Bengal -Rs. 19/-		Rs. 20/-

LARGE COTTON CARRY-OVER

Appraising the cotton outlook for 1927, the Department of Agriculture announces that a burdensome supply of raw cotton for the next twelve to eighteen months seems inevitable and estimates a carry-over on next August 1, of from 8.500,000 to 9,000,000 bales of American cotton, or 3,000.000 bales more than at the end of last season. According to the Department, a cut of at least 30 per cent in next season's acreage would be necessary to put the crop on a paying basis to growers. Virtually all crop indications now point to another large yield next season.

On February 4, for the first time since October, the price of New York middling spot cotton reached 14 cents, an increase of 1 7|8 cents a pound over the low point on December 4. Factors responsible for the recovery include record breaking exports, expanding domestic mill consumption, belief in some quarters that the 1926 crop will not equal the Government forecast, and a movement to reduce next season's acreage. Cotton ginnings to January 16 totaled 16,609,517 bales, which still leaves about 2,000,000 bales to be ginned to bring the figure up to the Government's crop estimate of 18,618,000 bales. Exports for the present season to date are approximately 1,364,000 bales higher than a year ago, and domestic consumption is more than 250,000 bales higher, indicating that total world takings for 1926-27 will exceed the record established last season. Cotton consumed in January totaled 604,584 bales, as against 605,217 in December and 582,315 in January, 1926.

COTTON GOODS BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Prospects of the textile industries this year seem fairly good, particularly in cotton goods. Although 1926 was little better than 1925 for cotton manufacturers in general, the foundation was laid for improvement, and the industry at the beginning of the present year was conceded to be in a sounder position than for several years. A number of efficiently managed New England mills manufacturing fine goods made large profits in 1926, while others, making coarse grades, suffered losses. Cotton mills entered the current year with perhaps the lightest supplies of finished goods since 1921. The industry is hopeful that through data made available by the newly-formed "Cotton Textile Institute," over-production and the consequent glutting of markets will be prevented. According to the "Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York," sales of standard cotton clothis in January exceeded production by 69.8 per cent, and were 55 per cent higher than the average monthly sales during the preceding half-year. January shipments exceeded production by 10.1 per cent., and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 43.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning.

A Darjeeling, message says:—"On the 13th instant the new Maharaja of Bhutan was installed on the Gaddi." A. P.

Bebar Government have awarded scholarships of the value of £345 per annum for studies in Great Britain to Kerpanath Misra, Harihar Misra and Mahomed Kumrooddoj.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

TOLLYGUNJ PLATE closed Div. I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. H. G. Gregson's CAPTIVE BALOON, 11-2, French 1
Mr. P. E. Dabi's EPISTLE, 11-0, Humpson. 2
Mr. E. J. Gutbas' HORTICULTURIST, 10-7, Johnson 3
Messrs. Thompson and Bryan's CLATTERSTOWN, 10-7, Sayers 4
Also Ran: Lars Porsena 9|9, Silversun 9|9, Dalmatian 9|9.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 min. 4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for places.
Betting: Evens Epistle, 2 Clatterstown, 3 Captive Baloon, 5 Horticulturist, 10 other three.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE closed Div. II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. G. S. Johnston's AUNT ANNA, 9-6, Mr. Price 1
Lt. Col. A. K. Tennent's SWORD, 11-7, Owner 2
Mr. John Main's FANGS, 10-2, Mr. Sayers 3
Mr. C. C. Daretriad's HOMESAIL, 9-11, Mr. Grice 4
Also Ran: Miss Palta 10|0, Lucky Ogrady 10|0.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9|8 for places.
Betting 6 to 4 on Fangs, 2 Aunt Anna, 3 Some Sword, 10 the other three.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE closed Div III.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. D. Ominlau's BEN STUART, 9-7, Mr. Sayres 1
Mr. T. R. Gedde's WINGFOOT, 10-0, Mr. French 2
Mr. Harold Bell's THREE COIN 10-10, Mr. Kemndy 3
Dead heat with Mr. S. Eardley's MISSIE, 10-0, Col. Tinmant 3
Also Ran: Bees 10|10, Peter The Great 10|10, Fireworks 10|10, Bufus 10|10, Sheba 10|10, Alvalio 10|7, Attaeon 9|7.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1|2 length, dead heat.
Time: 1 min. 7 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 11|8 for win, Rs. 6|8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 and 3|8 for places.
Betitng: 2 to 1 oBnen Stuart, 4 Missie and Wingfoot, 5 Mallolis, 6 Fineworks, 10 all others.

AMATEUR PLATE closed.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. S. Hampson's BALLYANXIOUS, 10-0, Mr. Forbes 1
Mr. E. S. Eardley Wilmot's RAINBOW, 9-7, Sayers 2
Mr. R. Thorburn's DARK DEEDS, 10-0, Mr. Price 3
Mr. J. G. Gardner's SAMSON, 9-0, Col. Tennent 4
Also Ran: Why, Grumble 11|7, Flair 10|0, Drygin 10 0, Bankruptcy 10|0, William 10|0, Miss Daphene 9|0, Sadool 9|0.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, head, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 33 1|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 48|8 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9|8 for places.
Betting: 2 to 1 on Why Grumble, 4 Samson, Rainbow and Dark Deeds, 6 Sadool, 8 Ballyanxious, 10 and 12 others.

JIU JITSU PLATE closed.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Mr. E. C. A. Milne's CHARLESTON plus 5-0, Miles 1
Maj. W. R. P. Henry's KING COLE plus 5|0, Wilkinson 2
Mr. R. S. Hill's POOTHS plus 4|0, Grice 3
Mr. L. P. E. Pugh's RED LINNET plus 4 0, Casswell 4
Also Ran: Priestige plus 2|5, Black Beauty plus 2|5, Capt. Hook plus 3, Bandelero plus 3|5, Flavour plus 3|5, Shylock plus 3|5, Old Bill plus 3|5, Stephen plus 3|5, Fuzz plus 4|0, Sarah plus 4 0, Blackie plus 4|0 Huntress plus 5|0.

Won by neck, head, 1-1 2 lengths.
Time: 48-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 22|8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.
Betting: 5 to 5 on Red Linnet, 5 Old Bill and Black Beanty, 6 Huntress and Charleston, 8 King Cole and Pooths 100 all others.

PAPERCHASERS FLAT RACE closed.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Mr. M. Tombazi's PRUTNIA, 9-11, Col. Tennent 1
Mr. S. Holmes Johnson's EGRA, 10-13, Owner 2
Mr. A. P. Mitchell Innes' LITTLE SPARK 11-10, Capt. Lutham 3
Mr. L. J. Wallach's LIGHTNING, 9-7, Owner 4
Won by 7 lengths, 3 lengths, 10 lengths.
Time 2 mins. 37 2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 17|8 for win, Rs. 9|8 and Rs. 8|8 for places.
Betting: Evens Little Spark, 2 Egra 5 to 2 Prutnia and 10 lightning.

RECRUITS PLATE closed—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. C. Winters' BELL BOY plus 2|, Mr. Barker 1
Mr. R. H. West's FUZZ plus 1|0, Mr. Harding 2
Mr. Albert Smith's RASTUMS I plus 2|0, Owner 3
Mr. H. B. Cohen's POPGEN plus 2 0, Owner 4
Also Ran: St. Joan plus 2|0,

Won by 4-1|2 lengths, 3|4 length, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25|8 for win, Rs. 10|8 and Rs. 8|8 for places.
Betting: 5 to 4 against Fuzz, 2 Bell Boy, and Rastums, 1, 3 Pogan and 6 St. Joan.—A.P.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While the Post Master General enjoins us to support Indian Industries by stamping our letters to that effect some executive Officers of our Bombay Municipality seem to be very keen in supporting English industries by using steel windows and doors in the newly built Municipal Market on Chowpaty and Grant Road! This means so much less unemployment in England, but at the same time it means so many Indian carpenters unemployed and so much less teak wood purchased from our Indian timber merchants.

I do not know who is responsible for introducing steel windows in municipal buildings, but if this is allowed to go on unnoticed ready made steel structual buildings will be imported from England thereby throwing our artisans out of employment and increasing their misery. Wooden windows cost about two thirds of English steel windows and yet our Municipality gives preference to imported ones. May we know the reason why? Yours etc.

DISGUSTED.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The fracas at Mahad needs investigation as to its causes. The Maharathas and Brahmans appeared sympathetic towards the depressed classes when Dr. Ambedkar held a meeting there in their favour. Willingness was shown to accommodate the untouchables who suffer greatly for want of potable and other water. (The latter are the monopoly of the higher castes). Soon after the lecture, a rumour was started that, emboldened by the presence of the sympathisers, the untouchables were not content with the promise of water supply, they were going to enter, by force if necessary, the temple of Vireshawar. No untouchable I am sure attempted or contemplated such entry. Who then spread the rumour? Is it true that the Mamlatdar was duly informed of the probability of a disturbance, but that he preferred the inaction of a spectator to taking measures for forestalling breach of peace? I want to open the eyes of Hindus as to the gravity of one feature in the episode at Mahad. The Moslems were sincerely and openly sympathetic to the down-trodden outcastes. But for their active interferrence the conflagration would have spread. Moslem sympathy in such cases may easily mean conversion to Islam. Conversions "en mass" I do not regard as a misfortune for the unhappy untouchables. But I do say to Hindu leaders it is better for Hinduism to see that the untouchables are not gratiously harrassed by Marathas and Brahmans. If they are once goaded into the fold of Islam it will need gigantic Shuddhi efforts to reclaim them for Hinduism. Will you then blame Moslems? Your etc.

A HINDU.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I have to request you to publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

Dr. Deshmukh was adopted both by the Bombay and Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committees as the official candidate for the University seat and the Congressmen were bound to support him. But the facts disclosed a sorry state of affairs. One found a staunch Congressman of the type of Mr. Purshotam Trikamdas actively canvassing for Mr. Munshi. Mr. Purshottam has been an unmerciful critic of Mr. Jayakar and some time back he proposed to give discourse on political morality for Mr. Jayakar's benefit. Can he conscientiously say that he himself followed those ideals which he wanted to see in others and whether his canvassing for Mr. Munshi was consistent with his self-respect as a Congressman against the mandate of the B. P. Congress Committee? Mr. Purshottam is too well-known a disciplinarian to suppose that he would not recognise the mandate of the B. P. C. C. because he is not in it.

A lesser fry—Mr. Manilal Nanavaty had placed himself at Mr. Munshi's disposal. Mr. Manilal is the Vice-President of the F Ward District Congress Committee and it is up to the members of that Committee and the Congressmen of the Ward to consider whether they should allow Mr. Manilal who has deliberately and in breach of his duties as a Congressman worked against Congress candidate to retain his position on the Committee.—Yours etc.

A. CONGRESSMAN.

U. S. A. TRADE NOTES

The Mid Month Review of Business during February 1927 issued by the Irving Trust Company states that during the year 1926 thirty-four new cotton mills were constructed which is the smallest figure during the last 10 years. The number of new mills constructed in past years runs as below:

Year.	New Cotton Mills
1926	34
1925	40
1924	39
1923	74
1922	57
1921	46
1920	89
1919	74
1918	29
1917	52
1916	51

A message from Cawnpore says:—An order under Sections 144 has been promulgated by the District Magistrate, Cawnpore to have effect for one month. This is as a prectution against possible breaches of the peace.—A.P.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Local Board has resolved to impose a poll-tax on persons carrying on trade within its limits on a sliding scale of rates, from Rs. 12 downwards.—A. P.

MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

"HINDUS MUST TAKE RISKS."

The "Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow writes:—

On the side of the Hindus, with the experience of the Lucknow Pact and the very unfortunate cleavage between the two communities resultant from that, there is likely to be very careful examination of the Moslem safeguards. But Hindu are the majority and it lies with the stronger always to make concessions, and generous concessions, to the weak. This the Hindus have done in the past; we have no doubt that they will do so in the future. It is doubtful, however, whether they would be willing to hand over their co-religionists, after the experiences of Kohat, to the tender mercies of the Frontier Moslems, who are not so advanced as their co-religionists in the Bengal. No doubt Hindus there would obtain the concessions of the minority, but this would not, we are sure, carry them far. Whatever the difficulties with regard to particular safeguards may be, the question must be approached from the broad vision of a united nationality. If this is done, what appears an unsurmountable would be capable of easy solution. The spirit of bargaining must never be brought to play. We must gain by past experience and never knowingly give rise to circumstances that might further divide the two communities. Any safeguard that tends towards such a consummation would have the enthusiastic support of the entire Hindu public. But the Hindus must take certain risks; they must take even more risks than the Moslems. They form the majority of the population. Self Government would necessarily bring the Hindus to the ascendancy. And so long as their political leaders are liable to be discribed as 'Hindus' and not as 'Indians', the Moslems would have every justification to suspect that the advent of Swaraj would mean "Hindu Raj"—was the echo not from an irresponsible meeting in a village but from the brick falling chamber of the Indian legislature. That has a real meaning. That constitues a menace. The Hindus must go out of the way to remove that impression. And one way of removing that impression is surely not by examining the safeguards through a microscope.

A MOMENTOUS SUGGESTION.

The "Swarajya" writes:—

The Congress Working Committee has met the Muslim suggestions with grateful acknowledgement of its generous spirit, and a detailed scheme is well under weight through a sub committee of Hindu and Muslim representatives. Although the Delhi Conference, from the very nature of it, could not be thoroughly representative of all provinces, still it includes the names of Muslim leaders of such outstanding eminence that few will be disposed to question their right to undertake negotiations of this kind on behalf of their community. This is the most momentous constructive sugestion for the settlement of Hindu Muslim relations since the reforms. It is also a test by which the of trepealed concern of Government for communal unity, will at the time of the revision of the constitution, have to be tested.

A STEP FORWARD.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

The announcement that representative Musalman letders assembled in a Conference have agreed unanimously to the substitution of the present system of separate communal electorates byy joint electerates with reservation of seats, subject to certain safeguards, will be read with considerable interest. We have no doubt the formula adopte by the Mahommadan leaders will receive the consideration it is entitled to at the hands of the Hindu leaders. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that at least one of the safeguards insioted upon by the Mahomedan leaders will evoke opposition and that is about representation on population basis in the Punjab and Bengal. But we have no hesitation in saying that a step forward has been taken and the formula at any rate furnishes a basis for further discussion. We for one have not the least doubt that if the discussion proceeds in the spirit in which it has been so far proceeding, the ultimate result must be satisfactory.

NO DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED.

Of the remaining three conditions one offers no difficulty. Excluding non-Indian and special interest seats, the Muslims already have more than a third of the elected seats in the Legislative Assembly, and we can anticipate no objection to their having the same or a similar number of seats with mixed electorates. The other two conditions, however, appear to us to be mutually antagonistic. If the Mahamedans are "willing to make to the Hindu minorities in Bengal, the Punjab and the N. W. F. the same concessions that the Hindu majorities in other Provinces are prepared to make to the Mahomedan minorities," with what consisteney can they demand that "in the Punjab and in Bengal the proportion of representation should be in accordance with population"? This last is clearly a matter which requires serious reconsideration on the part of the Muslim leaders. Undoubtedly the question of the exact proportion of the representation allotted to each community would be less important under a system of joint than under a system of separate electorates. But no lasting solution of the problem is possible except on a basis of equal justice to all communities, and equal justice to all communities requires that the Hindus in the Punjab and Bengal should have the same treatment meted out to them as the Hindus are prepared to mete out to Muslim minorities in other Provinces. For our part, however, we anticipate no difficulty about these questions being amicably settled. Now that the Muslim leaders have definitely placed the goal of national unity, of which the joint elec-

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

LABOUR AND SWARAJ.

"Forward":—For, say what people will, the experience gained by the nation, during the last six years has not been wasted, and the opinion is gaining ground every day, that if the national movement has not succeeded as much as it deserved to succeed, it is because we have devoted our attention more to verbal protests than to the actual work of organising the people with a view to make that protest effective. There is no use denying the fact that the legislatures represent no more than two per cent of the entire population, and that any movement which aspires to call itself national cannot afford to confine its attention to work inside the legislatures. In a country where over seventy-five per cent. of the people are agriculturists and the number of factory labourers is every day on the increase, it is necessary for those who aim at the freedom of their country to have a definite agrarian and labour policy, that the masses of the people, who may join the nationalist movement may know what they are fighting for. Swaraj certainly has a spiritual aspect, but its material aspect is no less important, and it is suicidal to assert that the material side of the question, so far as the masses are concerned, need not be attended to till freedom's battle has been fought and won

A FEELER.

"A. B. Patrikak":—Sir Sankaran Nair's resolution in the Council of State that no further step towards responsible Government be taken until Hindus and Mahomedans agreed to dispense with communal electorate, was obviously in the nature of a feeler. His object seems to have been two-fold. To emphasise the folly of communal strife as affecting the prospect of Swaraj and to give an opportunity for an expression of views on the system of communal representation. The discussion took place but with no fruitful result. The usual Moslem point of view was expressed by Mr. Suhrawardy, who declared that his community would eat the cake and have if too, that is, the Moslems wanted the communal electorate to remain and also further extension of the constitutional reforms.

REVISION OF REFORMS.

The "Hindu":—It is one of the anomalies of the British administration in India that men who are by nature profoundly antipathetic to the system it has perfected are often compelled to act as its apologists and the result is a painful divergence between profession and practice. Lord Lytton, who has been associated with more unpopular and re-actionary measures than almost any other Governor who has come out to India within the past decade, is by temperament and training singularly ill-fitted to play a complacent part in the bureaucratic scheme. Not very long ago he candidly confessed that the Reforms were a failure and the Government were as much to blame for it as the people. Speaking at a Conference yesterday, he recognised the great progress of local self-Government in Bengal and acknowledged that the people of Bengal displayed in this sphere in an eminent measure, their capacity for self-government. Such an admission would naturally begot the question. Why, then, should not the constitutional advance for which they have, along with other Indians, been agitating, be granted without delay? But Lord Lytton is so placed that he cannot openly ackowledge the justice of such a question. So he is reduced to the plea that the masses of rural India are not really interested in the forms of Government but only in its functions. If after a hundred and fifty years of British rule India is still immersed in ignorance and illiteracy, unfitted to defend herself against possible aggression and far poorer than she was, that is largely due to the foreign domination and the presence of an alien spirit in the administration, though that administration has striven according to its lights to fulfil the functions of Government to the satisfaction of the governed.

AN APPEAL FOR FELLOWSHIP.

The "Bengali,":—We publish elsewhere an appeal of Rabindranath Tagore, Hara Prasad Sastri, Abul Kalam Azad and other well-known persons calling for an organisation to be called "The Fellowship" which will have for its object the promotion of a spirit of reverence for all religions and cultures. The appeal is from persons who are bound to be listened to with respect. The time selected for the inauguration of the organisation is not a day too early, seeing that communal strike is spreading rapidly all over Bengal. There is already in the soul of the advanced Hindus and Moslems a craving for mutual fellowship and co-operation struggling for expression through the ignorance, pettiness and bitterness of soul-stifling fanaticism and intolerance. It is therefore cheering news that Hindus, Moslems, Christians and Buddhists have grouped themselves under the leadership of men like Rabindranath Tagore to make that natural craving of the soul more manifest and strong so that it may put to shame the anti-social forces of bigotry and intolerance. We agree with the signatories to the appeal that mutual understanding of each other's good points and substantial contributions to the faiths and cultures of the world is the first step towards such fellowship and co-operation. A permanent organisation with branches all over Bengal is likely to promote the cause.

torates are the symbol, before themselves it ought to be easy enough, with mutual tact and forbearance, to adjust the comparatively less important differences that still divide them from the Hindus.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Agricultural Commission, Town Hall, 10 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Schools Committee Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The fifty-second annual meeting of this Association at 6-30 p.m. in Wodehouse Road. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this morning (the 28th instant) at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday), 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union will be held at the Grain depot, B. P. T. Rly. B or E. Shed, to-day (28th) at 6-15 p.m.

TRUTHS OF ISLAM."

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Ziaul Islam a public lecture will be delivered in Urdu to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.), at Gaoli Maholla, Memonwada Road, by Maolavi Fazlur Rehman Mulla on "Truths of Islam."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 30th instant) immediately after the Annual General Meeting (which is fixed at 6 p.m.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. D. G. Vaidya will give a lecture on "Jyotiray Fule one of the earliest Reformers," in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The fellowship will meet on Friday (April 1st) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College, when Mr. M. Nabilzadeh will speak in Persian which will be interpreted in English, on the Bahai movement.

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the matches played in the above tournament are:—

H. I. Sayani beat C. Fernandes 6—4; 7—5; M. C. Captain (—5) beat S. D'Mello (plus 15) 33—26; 34—32. A. C. Pereira beat A. E. Allum 6—4; 6—8; 6—4.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Nellore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands Penang Selaugore and Singapore) and China via Nagapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday (the 30th instant) per s.s. "Tairea."

YOGI DEOJI MAHARAJ.

Yogi Deoji Maharaj, has arrived in Bombay. He is called 'The King of the Elements' because he has control over the sun and the moon. It was heard of him in papers that he can contract his body and suddenly disappear. Those who are interested in the matter can see him at Balkishandas Seth above Khar Post Office, Khar, before 30th of this month.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Monday (the 28th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Miss Hilla B. Dalal on "Occupational Therapeutics"—a new mode of treatment of diseases during her long stay in America and England. The lecture will be illustrated by "Crafts." All are cordially invited to attend.

SPORTS AT KURLA.

The Vidyarthi Mandal Kurla celebrated the Holi Holidays by holding a Sports Tournament presided over by Mr. M. N. Patankar. The programme included selected sports, welcome, and prayer sons, speeches and a powada (ballad) on "Wrestling." Silver medals and books were distributed as prizes.

Before dispersing, Mr. Patankar declared his donation of Rs. 51 with a corresponding response of a donation of Rs. 51 from Mr. Tamhne.

H.D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hony. Secretary announces the following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 38,63,421; (1) Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet of Bombay, Rs. 2,000; (2) The Trustees of the Cawasjee B. Banajee Atushbehram Gahamber Fund, Rs. 1,000; (3) In Memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee J. Padshah from the Padshahs (For the Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,000.

Including sums less than Rs. 1,000 the total, as at 23rd instant, stood at Rs. 38,58,204.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The clan line s.s. "Mac Vicar" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived Port Said on the afternoon of the 22nd idem and left there the same evening.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay mails of 19th instant ex. s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" arrived London on Thursday, the 24th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon The mails left by the Mail Special would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

ATTACK ON A MARRIAGE PARTY

ALLEGED ASSAILANTS ARRESTED

Considerable excitement prevailed in Chakla Street, the scene of the recent Sikh-Muslim fracas in Bombay on Sunday night when a marriage party of Mahars consisting of men and women of that community was partaking of a feast arranged by one Madhoo Vithoo who celebrated the second marriage of his son. It would appear that one young Muslim named Chand, accompanied by three other Muslims, arrived on the scene of the feast all of a sudden armed with lathies and it is alleged began to attack the men and women who were enjoying the feast The party was taken aback by the sudden attack and every one began to run away. Madhoo and his son were it is alleged caught hold of by Chand's companions while another Mahar was seriously belaboured. The police aid was at once called for and Sub-Inspector Deshpande and G. M. A. Pathan repaired to the scene. The alleged assailants were placed under arrest and the injured person was removed to the G. T. Hospital from where he was allowed to go after treatment.

It is alleged that Chand lives on the first floor of the house in which Madhoo lives with his family. Madhoo's son was once married some time back and the young bride, it was alleged by Madhoo, was enticed away by Chand.

The sudden assault caused some sensation among the Mahars and the sumptuous feast prepared for the occasion remained unenjoyed.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Ziya Humayun Jilani, Private Secretary to the King of Kabul now on his way to Persia is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel till Friday when he embarks for Basra. The Persian nobleman has been educated in Paris and after a service of five years for the first time re-visits his home in Resht. During his stay in France he won the appreciation of the French Government who have conferred on him the Legion of Honor and created him an officer of the French Academy. Mr. Ziya is very popular with the small European colony in Kabul and is promoting unity among such Asiatics as reside in Afghanistan H. H. Amanullah Khan has repeatedly testified his royal regard by making gifts to the talented Persian subordinate. Mr. Ziya is the recipient of two distinctions, one personal, and one governmental from the Ruler of Kabul. A number of Persian gentlemen called on the Kabul official on Saturday when he arrived from Peshawar.

"SAK'S" FAREWELL FUNCTIONS

WELCOME OFFER FOR PURSE

Mr. Kekobad Framji Nariman, brother of Mr. K. F. Nariman, has offered his Two-seater Saxon Car No. 5659 for Shapurji Saklatvalla Purse. The Car is in good working order, and will be put up for sale at the Farewell meeting on the 8th April next.

PURSE AND ADDRESS TO THE COMRADE

Parsi Friends and Admirers, Colleagues and Comrades of Shapurji Saklatvalla M.P., are presenting him an Address and a Purse at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday 3rd April, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Tickets at the Theatre from 3 to 6 p.m. daily.

HEARTY SEND OFF AND PURSE

At the C. J. Hall on Friday, the 8th April at 6 p.m. (S. T.), there will be a public meeting to give a hearty send off and a Purse to Shapurji Saklatvalla, when Mrs. Naidu will preside. Tickets from 8 as to Rs. 10 now available at the Excelsior from 3 to 6 p.m. daily.

CHATTOPADHYAYAS' PLAY

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and his talented wife Kamaladevi will give today, the last performance of the play "Abu Hassan" at the Excelsior Theatre, and Bombay, one feels sure, will show a keen appreciation of this brilliant effort by mustering in large numbers at the theatre this evening. The house was fairly packed yesterday evening and responded with volleys of laughter and applause to the numerous sallies of wit and humour in which the drama abounds. It is not necessary to repeat all about the performance, that has already been said before—about the beauty of the settings and lighting effects, the excellence of the drama as a literary piece and the unrivalled powers exhibited by the poet in the role of a toper. A special tribute of praise is however due to the work of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who had some difficulties in acquitting herself freely on the stage in the previous sketches presented at the Excelsior and who now attracts and allures all eyes in the role of Shirin as the loveliest character on the stage. But one cannot but demur to the method of setting of English songs on Indian "ragas"—a method that has been rather excessively followed by the gifted poet in this play. And though the audience often appreciated some lively words set in this incompatible form the frequent encores that were vociferously called for the poet's fully Oriental songs sufficed to indicate the trend of popular taste in the matter.

But these performances should really be judged as the efforts of a Company of amateur artists. For, as Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas remarked last evening during an interval in the play, except for the poet and his wife, the remaining artists were supplied by the local Youth Lodge and other friends. And who will not welcome the poet's first efforts to reform and revolutionise the traditions of our stage? Then again an oriental drama should be judged for more by what is suggests than by what it actually presents, and here again the poet's performance must undoubtedly be praised in the warmest terms for holding out to us the promise of a new era in the entire dramatic art and stage craft. Finally, the whole piece is presented in very realistic oriental settings and when the poet in the role of an old man treats us to a most plaintive and pathetic song our minds are verily pervaded with the grand spirit of infinity, for while hearing the tremulous notes one seems to be listening as it were to the most tragic sighs emerging from the deepest depths of an unfathomable cavern in the Himalayas.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Sir Stanley Jackson (left), Governor Designate of Bengal, and Lady Jackson, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday. They were received at the Mole Station by Sir Leslie Wilson.

"MLLE MODISTE" AT PATHE

Corinne Griffith has scored again. This time it is in "Mlle. Modiste," the First National picturization of the delightful Victor Herbert operetta. Without doubt Miss Griffith is one of the pre-eminent comediennes playing on the screen to-day. "Classified" gave an inkling of her ability in this direction. But her performance as the Royal Opera House proves conclusively that she has a rare gift for light comedy.

As to the play itself, it is the very last word in French chic-ness. It is smart, lively and unendingly romantic and funny. The fashion pageant is a "thing of beauty and a joy for ever". Its colorfulness is matched only by the fashion show in Colleen Moore's "Irene."

The settings are modern throughout. Fifi (Miss Griffith) is a modern French demoiselle. Paris is the Paris of to-day Any American who has visited it recently will tell you that. With the beautiful Victor Herbert score as an accompaniment to the picture, nothing finer in the way of film entertainment can be desired.

Norman Kerry is a gallant French cavalry officer in action as well as in appearance. Those who have so often watched Norman make love to various film sweet-hearts will thoroughly enjoy this romance with the star. They are ideal lovers.

STRIKE AT PULGAON MILL.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly one thousand employees in the Pulgaon Mills in the Central Provinces have struck work since the 22nd of February 1927. The strike has been forced upon the employees of the Pulgaon mills by the unjust and inequitable wage cut which has been recently resorted to by the Mill authorities. The wages paid in the Pulgaon mills were already very low compared with the wages paid in the other textile mills in the Central Provinces and the present wage cut which has reduced the wages by 11 per cent. has brought the wages below even the starvation wages. Owing to the wage cut a male employee will receive on an average Rs. 12 to 16 and a female employee from Rs. 4 to 5. This unjust and inequitable wage cut has forced the employees to go on strike. The employees had repeatedly placed their grievances before the mill authorities but to no purposes. The employee is, moreover heavily fined under the system which is prevalent in the mills which makes it compulsory for the employee to purchase the cloth which has been demaged by him while on duty, at the prevailing market rates. The system of making it compulsory for the employee to purchase the damaged cloth at the market rate in practice works very unfavourably to the employee and reduces his already low and starvation wages to a considerable extent. The cheap grain and cloth shop which was maintained by the mill authorities up till very recent times has been now closed down. No social welfare work of any nature is being done for the employees by the mill authorities. The strikers' fight for a living wage and decent and human conditions of work is nothing but reasonable and proper. The employees have been carrying on a brave and noble fight against low starvation wages and inhuman conditions of work without any outside help for one month, and are determined not to resume work unless the wage cut is restored. The Pulgaon Labour Union has been trying its level best to render all possible help to the strikers, and also did its utmost to bring about an amicable settlement between the strikers and the employees; but the employees show no change of attitude and so the struggle is likely to be protracted for a long time. We have, therefore, to appeal to all Labour Unions and especially to the Textile Unions both in India and foreign countries to render financial help to the strikers in their present hour of need. The cause of the low paid starving employees at Pulgaon is the cause of suffering and down trodden humanity and of the oppressed workers all over the world. We hope, therefore, that our appeal for help on behalf of the suffering strikers and their families will meet with a sympathetic and liberal response from all Labour Unions and lovers of humanity. All remittances should be forwarded to R. S. Ruikar, Mahal Nagpur City, C. P., India—Yours, etc.;

N. B. KHARE,
President, Provincial Committee, All-India Trade Union Congress M.L.C.

R. S. RUIKER,
Secretary, Provincial Committee, A.I.T.U. Congress.

G. A. OGALE,
Vice-President, Provincial Committee, A.I.T.U. Congress and Editor "Maharashtra" Paper.

G. D. DHAWALE,
President, Labour Union, Pulgaon.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SURPLUS BUDGET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, March 26.

There was a meagre attendance at the Municipal Board meeting yesterday when such an important item as the budget of 1927-28 had to be passed. From the way in which business was transacted, it is not easy to find out whether most of the councillors find the compilation a too intricate and dull affair to delve into or that they have entire trust on the Municipal officer concerned as an infallible estimater.

At the very outset the Chief Officer was complimented on the preparation of a surplus budget and throughout the evening hardly any one offerred any serious opposition as item after item was being voted for.

The Bandra Municipality are to be congratulated on its surplus budget.

The estimates for 1927|28, as compared with 1926|27 are:—

	1927|28	1926|27	Difference.
Total Revenue from all sources (including Balance off)	7,00,584	6,84,104	plus 16480
Total Expenditure	6,79,119	6,74,138	plus 4981
Net Balance. Surplus	21,665	9,966	plus 11499

The budget figures were taken up under separate heads for discussion. The Revenue and receipts side had an easy passage. The expenditure estimates however roused some of the members and a few interesting discussions took place. The only non-official member out of those present who seemed to have troubled to probe into the figures was Mr. J. S. Pereira. For the discussion on the expenses was led by him and then continued by the others.

When the item for travelling allowance came up, Mr. Naik suggested that more provision be made in view of the forthcoming conferences of the Self-Government Institute.

Mr. Augustus Pereira then proposed an amendment: "That in order to facilitate the work of the Municipal officers and members, Rs. 2,500 be provided for the purchase of a Motor Car." This was rather an amusing motion and some of the members understood that Mr. Pereira before his retirement was going to leave a generous legacy to the new Board. The amendment however was lost.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, then proposed an amendment under the head of "Grant for Aided Schools." He pointed out the unbusiness-like manner in which the School Board had dealt with the question of legitimate dues to the aided primary schools. He asserted that several of these schools had not received their grant for the last seven months. He therefore proposed an amendment that a "cut" be made under "Establishment" and these Rs. 1,000 be appropriated to grants to aided schools. The amendment was carried.

The question about the accounts of the Schools Tournament which had been a red rag in the School Board meetings was taken up in connection with the "Grant of Rs. 450 to All Schools Day. Mr. J.F.B. D'Almeida wished to know why no accounts had been submitted or incorporated in the budget. The proceeds from that function ought to have been accounted for. On an erplanation being given that it was a direct affair of the Municipality, the discussion was dropped.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION

DR. DESHMUKH A FAVOURITE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Mar. 24.

At the polls for the University Seat of the Bombay Council about 72 votes were recorded at Hyderabad Sind. Dr. Deshmukh appeared to be a great favourite this time, and is believed to have received something in the neighbourhood of about 60 votes.

Reports from Karachi received here place Prof. Wadia on the top. About 104 voters recorded their votes at Karachi out of 196 on the electoral rolls.

ORGANISING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Central Board a meeting of the Municipal workers in the Workshop at Foras Road was held in Lamington Road on the Thursday evening when Mr. Jhabvala presided. Mr. Jhabvala explained to the audience the question of Unionism and how through Unionism only India could attain both economic and political emancipation. He asked the men to combine not with the object of a strike only but organizing for self assertion and claiming their rights. He emphasised that the Municipal workers had a catalogue of grievances one among which was unjustifiable dismissal of workers without due enquiry, and, therefore, he urged the men to unite together under one banner and carry on their fight for their claims. He then moved some important resolutions, which were passed. They are re: gratuity, Provident Fund, dismissal of workers without any cause, granting of holidays, etc., etc.

Then Mr. Rajaram addressed the meeting and exhorted the men to unite. The Union was formed and the meeting dispersed late at night.

PETROL IMPORT MONOPOL BILL.

LONDON, Mrach 26.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has decided to grant delay of nine months instead of the desired two years in the application of the Petrol Import Monopoly Bill, after which, another postponement may be considered if Parliament, in the meanwhile, is not informed of any Parliamentary measure for the organisation of the

SOLICITOR'S "LIEN" ON CLIENTS MONEY.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN APPEAL.

PRIORITY OVER OTHER PARTIES.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Master and Mr. Justice Blackwell, on the Appellete Side of the High Court, heard the appeal preferred by Messrs. Tyabji Dabyabhai and Co., Solicitors, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Mirza.

The parties in this case are Tyabji Dahyabhai and Co. (appellants) and Jetha Devji and Co. (respondent). The appelants acted as solicitors for Hansraj Tejmull in the suit of Hansraj Tejmull vs. Morarji Nagji and a decree was passed in favour of Hansraj in September 1925. Subsequenty Jetha Devji and Co. (the respondents in this appeal) also obtained a decree in a suit against the firm of Hansraj Tejmul in March 1926.

In September 1926 the respondents, in execution of their decree, attached the decree passed in favour of Hansraj Tejmull in the first mentioned suit, and in process of the execution a sum of Rs. 3572 was brought into Court.

The appellant solicitors then obtained a "charging order" in their favour and took out a chamber summons for a direction that the amount should be paid to them as they had a "lien" (charge) on them in respect of their professional costs for the work they had done for Hansraj Tejmull. Mr. Justice Marza discharged the summons and vacated the charging order he had previously made.

Against this decision the appellants appealed.

The Advocate General who appeared with Mr. D. F. Mulla on behalf of the appellants contended that solicitors in India had, by Common Law, a lien on the funds recovered through their exertions. They had also the first claim to the sums represented by the decree obtained by their clients, and the solicitors had a prior claim to such sums in preference to any other person. Counsel therefore submitted that the order made by Mr. Justice Mirza was erroneous.

A "BONA FIDE" CLAIM.

Mr. M. L. Manekshaw who appeared for the respondeats conceded that the solicitors had a common law lien on the funds recovered through their exertions, that in respect of such lien they were governed exclusively by the law as it stood in England prior to the Solicitors Act of 1860, and that they had a claim to such funds in priority to a third party who had express notice of the solicitors' lien.

Counsel, however, contended that it was not competent for the court to pass a charging order in respect of the lien, as it could only be passed under section 28 of the Solicitors' Act which did not apply to India.

A solicitors lien, he further argued, could not prevail against the claims of a third party who had "bona fide" acquired rights to the funds represented by the judgment debt without express notice of the lien. Finally he submitted that the jurisdiction of the court to enforce the solicitor's lien was discretionary, and that in the present case the Chamber Judge was justified in exercising his discretion against the solicitors.

Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments. On an exhaustive review of the authorities, both Indian and English, they held that the solicitors in India had a common law lien such as the appellants claimed. Persons dealing with a judgment debt, observed. Their Lordships, must be presumed to have had notice of such lien. The solicitors were, therefore, entitled to those funds in preference and priority to persons dealing with the judgment debt.

Their Lordships, therefore reversed Mr. Justice.

Justice Mirza order and allowed the appeal with costs.

FOSTERING OF SANITATION.

PLEA FOR INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

The annual general meeting of the Sanitary Association was held in the Corporation Hall on Thursday last the Chair being taken by the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay.

The Honorary Secretary in presenting the annual Report pointed out that an increase in the activities of the Association with consequent added expenditure had been accompanied by a considerable increase in receipts from donations and subscriptions.

Sir Amberson Marten spoke of the aims and objects of the Association and congradulated the Committee on the ground they had covered during the period referred to in the Report. Among the many points of importance touched upon, particular reference was made to the impracticability of securing adequate standards of sanitation in the homes of the people of legislation and prosecution alone. As a fundamentally necessary adjunct he advocated the instruction of persons both children and adults in sanitation by simple demonstrations on the lines of those given by the Association's lecturers.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALIST CONFERENCE.

The Special Session of the All-India Spiritualist Conference will be held on April 5th and 6th at Hardwar in the Rishikul grounds. Dr. D. C. Viswas will preside. Pandit Kebernath Sharma has formed a Reception Committee

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

The Council of State has passed the Currency Bill without any amendment by 31 votes to 10. We were never in doubt about the verdict of the Council, because we know that this body is mostly composed of the henchmen of Government. We never attached any importance to the opinions or decisions of the Council of State, because the Council of State, as it is composed to-day, is only a mouthpiece of the Government to serve as a convenient and comfortable instrument to enable the latter to get measures passed when they are rejected by the Legislative Assembly. The Council of State, though it contains 34 elected members out of 60, has proved a reactionary body and has been an impediment to the progress of India. The restoration of the salt tax to Re. 1-4 is a case in point. Sir Umar Hayat Khan moving the raising of the salt tax to Rs. 1-4 characterised the agitation as a bogus war-cry, but he did not stop there. He criticised the late Mr. Gokhale who demanded that the salt tax should be as low as possible. It may be stated that after the death of Gokhale the Indian Legislature has not been able to fill in his place and we are simply amazed at the audacity of Sir Umar to criticise Gokhale. Bet does any one ever take seriously the proceedings of Council of State on controversial political issues? It is a matter of grave urgency that the presnt constitutional status of the Council of State should be reconsidered and that its powers in matters of legislation which are at present coordinate should be subordinated to those of the Assembly. The original object of the Montford Report was to establish a Council of State as a mere tool for the Government to be used against the increased powers of the Assembly, but the Joint Committee rejected that idea and desired to create a true second Chamber. It is proved beyond doubt that the original object of the authors of the Montford Report is fulfilled.

We do not complain against the decision of the Council in favour of 1s. 6d. because we did not expect anything else. So the Currency Bill is passed in both the Houses without a single amendment. It is a veritable triumph of manoeuvring for Sir Basil! Even the clause demonetising the sovereign and half sovereign is passed! We are afraid that the prospects of a gold standard are now as remote as they were at any other time. The Gold Bullion Standard is inaugurated and India is again under the process of manipulation and jerrymandering at the hands of the authorities. We realize our helplessness. As a nation we are so demoralised that in spite of our recognition of the fact that that the alien organised Government are making capital out of our party squabbles and personal jealousies, we have neither the will nor the magnanimity to rise above so-called party considerations to make up our differences and fight the bureaucracy. We are extremely amused to read the speech of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy on the Currency Bill. Sir Maneckji has an unbeaten record of loyalty. Nobody has been able to beat him in sycophancy, but we may remind him that there is such a thing as overdoing something. We know that nobody takes him seriously but it is our duty to point out that his fervent defence of the recommendations of the Currency Commission is simply a repetition of the arguments of Sir Basil. It is his master's voice. Sir Maneckji is furious against Sir Purshotamdas because he did not defend Sir Henry Strakosch and the Rt. Hon. Hilton Young. Well, we may tell Sir Maneckji that both these members of the Commission require no defence from himself or Sir Purushotamdas. It is true that Sir Purushotamdas has committed a mistake in accepting the price adjustment as the sole test for fixing the exchange at a particular rate, because this is a wrong and misleading criterion. After accepting this test it is very difficult to prove the price adjustment at a particular rate. It is difficult to prove that prices have adjusted to 1s. 6d. At the same time it is equally difficult to prove that they have adjusted to 1s. 4d. This fact was well appreciated by the members of the Commission and hence their willing acceptance of that criterion. Sir Maneckji says: "Sir Purshotamdas was alone in thinking that prices had not adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. Even granting that, had prices adjusted themselves to 1s. 4d.? There was none who could prove this, and, therefore, the Commission was justified in recommending the 1s. 6d. rate." This was the trap and Sir Purushotamdas fell into it. This is the true story!

Sir Maneckji presumes to know a good deal about the monetary problems. He airily asserts: "The sacrifice exists in the minds of people who do not understand the history of the question and the present monetary policy. You cannot deny the logic of facts and figures. The objection to 1s. 6d. is all sentimental and nothing else." What is the logic of facts and figures? Sir Maneckji is simply talking through his hat. We would have liked to examine the arguments of Sir Maneckji at great length, but it is no use flogging the dead horse. Facts and figures are manipulated and specially compiled whilst situations are deliberately created. Will Sir Maneckji deny these facts? We would have given some credit to Sir Maneckji for his acquaintance with the monetary problems had he not declared: "I repeat that the Commission has given you a scheme which the Indian National Congress has been demanding for twenty years..... which in my opinion, if given effect to, will place India in the rank of first class financal nations of the world." Was the Indian National Congress demanding the Gold Bullion Standard? Surely, there must be some respect for historical truths! But Sir Maneckji has a remarkable knack of distorting facts and arguments.

NEMESIS IN CHINA.

Nemesis has overtaken the foreigners in China. While the responsibility for all the loot and rapine that occurred in Shanghai was easily ascribed to the Northerners—and they scarcely worried the rather friendly foreigners entrenched in their Settlements—both American and English missionaries and citizens have been most brutally treated by the turbulent soldiery of the victorious Southern armies at Nanking. We cannot, however, too strongly urge the necessity of treating the news sent to us on the matter with the greatest caution as we know from past experience how news agencies are habituated to paint in the most ghastly colours the few crimes committed by the Chinese Nationalists while quietly slurring over massacres and bombardments by the foreigners. So we are not prepared to believe that no excuse or provocation was given to the Southern armies on their approach to Nanking, by the foreign residents of the place or by the cruisers and destroyers planted in the waters of the Yangtsee. Nor can the fact be ignored that the looting and excesses may be the work of gunmen in mufti, whose suppression as the Cantonese Commander has declared, is one of the Nationalists' most embarrassing problems. But even taking the facts as they have been represented to us, it is quite clear that the undoubted brutalities committed by some Southern regiments—and here we should remember that they were naturally flushed with the full passion of a crowning victory and were also far removed from their Commander-in-Chief—have been revenged by the heavy bombardment carried out by British and American gunboats, and though we have not been vouchsafed the number of the Chinese—soldiers and civilians—slaughtered in the process, we may safely take it that their number will exceed by far the number of foreigners, information about whom is being supplied to us with meticulous care and accuracy. Let us also not forget that the Cantonese armies and officers include Communist as well as moderate elements, and it would appear that the extremist ranks, inflamed and excited by the most cunning help given by foreigners to the Northern bandits and by the most virulent anti-Nationalist propaganda carried on by the former, let their fury loose for a while at Nanking before their moderate Commander-in-Chief could know anything about it and control their activities.

Thus though the foreigners have largely to thank themselves for playing with fire and bringing Nemesis on their heads, there has been much gnashing of teeth and tearing of hair in London and Washington. English cruisers and American destroyers have been speeded away from Shanghai to Nanking and even after the last of the survivors there have been practically rescued, we hear quite a lot about Anglo-American co-operation for the defence of all foreign interests in China. But all this tomfoolery would now appear to be quite superfluous in view of the conciliatory reply given by Chinese officers at Nanking and the prompt assurances given by Chiang-Kai-Shek for ensuring the safety and security of the foreigners in future—assurances which as the Britishers and the Americans know very well have been more than amply fulfilled at Hankow, Kinkiang and more particularly at Shanghai. The latest reports show that the Commander-in-Chief has even been personally to inspect and control the military operations at Nanking and has actually(?) left it after "a short while as he considered the situation there did not warrant his longer stay there." The unhappy storm has burst and passed away and hence the local Commander after reiterating his general assurances to foreigners has rightly warned America "not to be led by Britain into a false position, otherwise she will find herself as unfavourably placed." We sincerely hope the Powers will have no difficulties in negotiating direct with the Nationalist Government—which in the face of a most difficult and unforeseen crisis has distinguished itself by extraordinary patience and wise statesmanship—as to the permanent future of the Shanghai foreign settlement, which has proved itself to be the greatest sore in the eyes of the Chinese people. We also hope that, in spite of the stupid protests of the short-sighted shopkeepers and bankers of Shanghai, the final settlement will be made more or less on the lines reached at Hankow so as to ensure peace and stability on all sides.

A PONTIFICAL UTTERANCE.

What a truly pontifical utterance did Lord Lytton deliver in bidding farewell to the Bengal Legislative Council! His Lordship evidently felt like a patron saint talking to men of the earth from the celestial heights. How else could he have forgotten to refer to the worst Police Raj inaugurated in even police-ridden Bengal, to the inhuman incarceration of some of the finest flowers of our manhood and to the blight and woe spread by him throughout the Province? But the Governor thought these topics too ugly and inconvenient to deal with in a parting speech which should naturally be pitched in a happy and conciliatory note. So he assumed the solemn role of a political philosopher and enlarged on the obvious defects of the dyarchical constitution—defects that have been plain to all political thinkers on either side. But there was no need for him to air these trite platitudes before the Council. For, the Swarajists, whom more than anybody he desired to convince of his good-will and sympathy, deliberately absented themselves from this function while most of the rest were docile enough to say "aye" to anything that he chose to utter. Lord Lytton evidently did not realise the tragic irony of his belated tribute to the political genius of Deshabandhu Das, though, of course, he tried to follow the correct official tradition of belauding a departed leader after poisoning his life by ruthless persecution and after resorting to the most tyrannical methods to destroy the political party, which the great patriot had founded. The absence of the Swarajist members must be interpreted as the most scathing vote of censure that could be passed by the people of a province on the administration and conduct of a Governor with a most inglorious record.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS: A STUDY.

PAN-ISLAMISM A GREAT POLITICAL FORCE.

BY SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, M.P.

In this greatly vexed question it is hardly possible to lay down a law of undisturbed peace, first between two great cults with differences of outlook and, secondly, between two large families of human beings in a world of temptation, keen competition, national and international rivalries wherein the doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest" inevitably meaning "Extinction of the Weakest" is openly preached.

Superficial pacts between "Leaders" that do not percolate through the entire structure of society must only be temporary gestures. "Peace before a common enemy" in the voting lobbies of the Assembly or the provincial councils or town councils, however valuable in themselves, can but leave the masses very cold. It is once again the struggle between the Sentimental and the Real. I do not want my hasty critics again to fly at me that I give no value to sentiment; not at all, I do give value to sentiment in national affairs but only its right place of arousing psychology. The moment sentiment achieves this purpose the realities of life must step in our propaganda, and organisational and administrative measures taking cognisance of material evils and material improvements of our problems must take their place. Without a scientifically thought-out and active educative propaganda among the masses any sentiment, however lofty, is bound to die out. In Moslem-Hindu Unity we have used sentiments freely and often with great success but we never followed up the success by real material mass propaganda and so every such "success" has proved transient.

For immediate negotiations between leaders even to-day, I have nothing to say but to wish them success in their difficult and honest endeavours to bring about even a temporary understanding in the present unseemly situation. I am more concerned about and with the masses and cultivation of mass opinion based on a common sense study of realities of life which form the root cause of Hindu-Moslem misunderstandings.

WHAT ISLAM HAS DONE FOR ASIA.

The first charge is that our Moslem brothers are "fanatic" (Moslems will pardon me for candour of language) in their veneration of their Faith, and they even cultivate a mental fury against persons of other religious faiths. That there is stricter discipline amongst the followers of Islam is not to be denied. The Islamic cult has produced, as it must, certain characteristics amongst its disciples, just as the Brahmanic and the Buddhist cults have done. Our appeal for tolerance should, of course, never cease. We are now concerned with a study of political, economic and material situation of life. From this aspect who can deny that these very characteristics among the Mussalman Nations which some of us look upon with doubt have saved the freedom of several Asiatic and African countries? Had the people of Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, North Western Frontier, Turkistan and Central Asia generally possessed the same spirit of surrender and fatalism as we in India, the British would have become Masters and Rulers of all Asia shortly after the successful suppression of the "Indian Mutiny" in 1857. The same can be said of several regions in Africa. The followers of "Mad Mullah" and Abdul Kerim are defying their European aggressors for generations. What are these simple men fighting for and defending? They have no banks, railroads, factories, harbours, mines and oilwells to defend. They are fighting for their wastes, but they are defending their Faith, and, unlike the Banker, or the Zemindar or the Mill-owner, they have no middle line of economic compromise. To them faith is life and life is faith, and with that simple conviction they have preserved Asia's freedom, even though as small remnant nations who now and again point to the Indians as a fixed star that national freedom is yet achievable. Often and often the silent heart of the subjugated Hindu and Parsi has hoped for a great Jehad to defeat some European Power that launches out an Imperial adventure in one of those backward Mahomedan countries. To my political soul this great historic fact survives above all regrets for any religious intolerance among the children of Allah. I am

(Continued on page 10).

THE NEWS BOY.

A STUDY.

(BY A RAMBLER.)

To the busy man living in the city there is probably none who is so well-known as the news boy. You are going home in the evening from your office or shop at a busy crossing to change carriage. There! in the clear evening air, as the cool wind blows, a thrill, bold voice calls out the name of the newspaper he sells. It is impossible to pretend to ignore that voice. You cast your eyes around to locate the source. What do you see? Can this imp of a boy be the author of the sound at once so pertinacious, powerful and rich in the elementary excellence of its ambre and tone. Why he does not seem to occupy more space than the newspaper he holds. With the left hand he hugs his bundle of papers to his chest, for there is no other way whereby he can ensure its safety and at the same time keep his balance in the arduous task of dodging motor cars and holding himself erect in order to watch for and pounce upon the probable buyer. Wtih the right hand he gracefully waves a copy in the eye of the public. His quick movements facilitate his Janus-like attention. He turns to your direction and ah! his eye has spotted you. Before you turn your face he is at your side with the usual cry of newspaper vendors.

* * *

Now is your opportunity to study him at close quarters. You behold a dark body with while teeth and lustrous eyes. Do not slight him for the colour of his skin. Remember that old Thomas Fuller says that dark-skinned people are God's images cut in ebony. He is offering you for an anna a material, which were you wise would keep you in touch with the time spirit. He offers you a glimpse of history in the making, of political philosophy in the process of evolution and some of the joys and sorrows of your fellow-men known and unknown in this mortal world. He offers you food for your imagination, intelligence lov eof truth, justice and wisdom. Come, batten on it and do not regard the small cost. The milkman at your residence daily pours into your milk pot pure water, adulterated with milk and at the end of the month swears he has supplied so many measures of milk and you pay out the price as a matter of course. There is the teashop where the needs of your body lighten your purse. Now a newspaper is a wholly different thing. It is interesting and more so than most things. It contains news not a day old and therefore its novelty is bound to attract you while you are moving in the dull routine of daily life. Such are the arguments which suggest themselves to you as you hear the unfortunate hawking of the news-vendor. His bright eye and bold look reach your conscience and seal your decision. He offers a copy almost to your lips as if he were Hebe and you the Jupiter. As you take out your anna, your eyes are reading the covering sheet. The boy turns cheerily away to the next probable buyer. As he goes, you feel he carries with him that

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

A Gross Calumny.

The latest cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews gives a picture of the chagrin and discomfiture of the die-hards amongst the White settlers in South Africa over the Indian question. They resent deeply the fact that General Hertzog and his Cabinet have had the wisdom of revising their views about the Anti-Asiatic policy so insistently demanded by that bigoted section of South African opinion which will tolerate the self-respecting existence of no other people than the Europeans in the land they have grabbed. The die-hards are now driven to circulate the gross calumny that the Indian Delegation came to the Round Table Conference with bags of gold and distributed largesses freely amongst South African publicists and politicians and corrupted them and bought them over to agree to the Indian point of view. This lie must be nailed to the counter at once. The Government of India ought to remonstrate with the Governor-General in South Africa and point out the grotesque absurdity of the charge.

The Mainstays.

Opium and salt are, according to Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, "the Government's only mainstays." Perhaps, his modesty prevented him from telling his countrymen what the Government's real mainstays are: They are just people like Sir Maneckji and Sir Umar Hayat Khan on whom the bureaucracy can safely depend for mechanical obedience to its wishes. It has a majority at its beck and call in the Council of State and Indians of the type of Sir Maneckji and the Muslim knight who consider that officialdom is their constituency help it to swell that majority. This was how by 28 votes to 9 the Council of State agreed to restore the burden of the Salt Tax on the poor, already crushed down with a heavy load of taxation. The threat of the loss of remission of provincial contributions ought not to have worked with such a deadly effect, by the way, on shrewd business men like Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who ought to have known that the Finance Member was perfectly capable of so arranging the Budget, had he wished to so, as to provide both for remissions and a reduction in the Salt duty. The Assembly, we trust, will not stultify itself by reversing its decision.

An Abomination.

Kharag Bahadur Singh Bista, the accused in the Raj Kumari case, took the law in his own hands in his dealings with Hiralal Agarwala, and the Calcutta High Court had no option but to convict him though the charge of murder preferred against him was converted into the lesser offence of causing grievous hurt. Kharag Bahadur's courageous and frank statement ought, however, to attract the immediate attention of the authorities not only in Calcutta and in Nepal but everywhere in this country to the urgency of ridding society of that abomination, the trafficker in women. Vigilance Associations in our big towns can rescue girls from brothels with the help of the police and an active volunteer army, but such rescue work does not go to the root of the problem. We would urge that a revision should be made in the law dealing with the offences of decoying girls and trafficking in them so that much more severe penalties could be imposed upon persons dealing in this odious trade.

A Fair Offer.

When there is a will there is a way. Have the Government of Madras really the will to embark upon a practical programme of prohibition or do they mean like all the other provincial Governments only to pay lip service to it? If they are sincere in their desire to advance the cause of prohibition they ought to take advantage of the fair and generous offer of assistance that Mr. C. Rajagopalachar makes to them. Officialdom always laments that it does not obtain the co-operation of the people. Here is a leader of the people willing to co-operate with it in a good cause and it ought to welcome his offer of organising a band of volunteers to police the district, if the Government of Madras single out a district or two and declare it a prohibited area for the sale and consumption of drink. The sympathy of the public will be with the experiment that Mr. Rajagopalachar wants the Government to initiate. He is quite sure that he can get "the wives and children of the victims of drink" to help him to carry out prohibition.

A Deserving Cause.

The Tilak Vidyalaya, Yeola, has issued a report of its progress during the last five years which indicates how rapid has been the development of this national institution from a modest beginning on the part of some local educationists of Yeola into a school which specializes in physical culture, and in the imparting of general education on thoroughly modern lines. Its establishment was due to the generosity of Sheth Bhakchand Pattani of the firm of Messrs. Rangildas Deochand of Yeola who donated to the founders the sum of Rs. 20,000 and co-operated with them in this manner in their idea of endeavouring to build a memorial to Lokamanya Tilak at Yeola. The memorial has taken the place of a school on progressive lines and it ought to receive handsome financial support from our philanthropists and merchant princes.

LORD LYTTON'S SWAN SONG

DISCOURSES ON DEFECTS OF PRESENT CONSTITUTION

NO NEED TO WAIT FOR PARLIAMENT.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Proroguing the Bengal Council to-day and bidding farewel to it Lord Lytton who as he said spoke not as governor but as a friend said:—

"The period in which we have been brought together and worked, either in agreement with, or in opposition to each other, was a transitional period, in which some have tried to prove the value, and others, the futility, of the present Constitution. I recognise that both have been sincere. It will be my endeavour when I return to England, to be equally sincere, and to interpret as fairly as I can to my own countrymen, both the merits and the defects of the system of Government, which after a full enquiry in this country, they hoped, would be found suited to the existing conditions. I trust that you will agree that I have rightly interpreted the facts of the situation if I tell them, that while all parties in India desire the main principles of the British Constitution to be applied in this country as nearly as possible, no Constitution is likely to be acceptable which proceeds on the assumption that political conditions in India are similar to those which exist in Great Britain, and equally, no Constitution is likely to work well which is based more upon an abstract political theory than on a study of the actual political conditions of the country.

CURSE OF AUTOCRACY.

The existence of an executive which cannot be removed by the legislature, and of a legislature which cannot be removed by the executive, is not calculated to produce harmony between the two, and without harmony between the legislature and the executive, efficient Government is impossible. To ensure harmony, an elected legislature requires an executive responsible to it, and removable by it and an irremovable executive requires a nominated legislature. A system which secures the supremacy of the executive, not by the support of the legislature, but by the exercise of an overriding authority, is not, I think, proving the best preparation for full responsible Government.

MESTON'S MILLSTONE.

It will be agreed, I think, by all, that we have had a difficult machine to work, and the machine has been more difficult to work in Bengal than elsewhere, because of the inequitable financial basis on which the new Government was established in this Province. The Meston Settlement has been a millstone round the necks of successive Governments, rendered all the heavier by the period of trade depression which followed the inauguration of the Reforms. The remission of all provincial contributions which we are promised in the near future, will not help, but only accentuate the handicap which has been placed upon Bengal, for the inequity consisted not in the amount of the contribution, to the Government of India but in the inadequacy of the sources of revenue made available to the province. Those who criticise the failure of the reforms in Bengal must not therefore ascribe it to any special perversity in the Bengali race but should recognise that apart from the defects of the constitution itself which Bengal has shared in common with other parts of India this province has been placed under a handicap peculiar to itself. The reserved departments of Government have suffered because they are reserved and therefore attractive target for criticism and the transferred departments have suffered because there was no money for their development.

THE UNWORKABLE DYARCHY.

There has been little attraction to political parties to undertake responsibility for administering departments that could not be adequately developed and party unity has been impaired by the rivalry of individual ambitions. Such conditions have facilitated political blackmail and led to charges of corruption, evils which must be attributed not to the country but to the system. In Great Britain during the evolution of the constitution in the 17th and 18th centuries when powerful families contended for power similar evils were prevalent to a far greater extent. The remedy was found in the extension of the franchise and in the growth of organised political parties. The same remedy will no doubt be found in India but an extension of education is an indispensable preliminary to the first and adequate resources for the development of local needs are necessary for the second.

TASK BEFORE THE COMMISSION ARRIVES.

During the life time of this council a new Parliamentary Commission will arive in India to study the experience of the 8 or 9 years and to hear opinions from all sections of the population regarding the alterations if any which are desirable in the constitution of 1919. During that enquiry you will have an opportunity of explaining the past and of recommending changes in the future. May I suggest to you in the capacity which I have asked you to allow me to assume to-day that the larger the measure of agreement you can secure the greater will be the value of the evidence you can give on both these points. It is for this reason that I have ventured to express an opinion on some of the larger issues involved in the framing of a constitution in order that in the time that remains you may be considering these issues and crystallising opinion upon them.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Concluding His Excellency referred to problem of Hindu-Moslem unity and said that the two communities were equally divided in the province. To say that rivalry was an insuperable obstacle to any constitutional advance would be absurd, but to ignore altogether such a fundamental fact would be equally foolish. He welcomed the Fellowship Movement. The only road to peace said Lord Lytton which offers any hope of success is the one which the late Mr. C. R. Das tried to follow and which I have equally tried to follow in the formation of Ministries namely the organisation of parties on political rather than communal lines. How best to frame a democratic constitution which will facilitate this object and whilst safeguarding the due representation of all communities especially those which are in a minority, to make all the representatives answerable to a mixed rather than to a communal electorate is therefore another issue which I commend to your special consideration.

NO NEED TO WAIT FOR PARLIAMENT.

Gentlemen there is no need to wait for parliament if you can yourselves find a solution of the admitted difficulties which beset the path of constitutional development. The ratification by parliament of agreements reached in this country would be an easy matter and involve no humiliation. It is only attempts to force prematurely a one-sided solution by violence and intimidation that bring strife and humiliation. In conclusion I desire to assure you that nothing which has happened during my term of office in this province has at all shaken my faith in the necessity for developing the Indian constitution as rapidly as possible on lines which will provide for national self-expression. I may have found the difficulties to be greater than I knew before I came here but difficulties are made to be overcome. It is the test of statesmanship to recognise them and with unwearying patience and undiminished faith to overcome them."—A. P.

"MANTRA" OF SALVATION.

LEADERS' TRIBUTE TO KHADDAR MOVEMENT

SHOW-ROOM OPENED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Mar. 26.

"To me not only is Khadi the symbol of Swadeshi, but it is the symbol of courage and self-respect and the unity of all classes of the community, men as well as women", said Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar at the opening of the showroom of the Punjab Khaddar Department this afternoon.

"It is the economic lever by which you will be able to throw off your serfdom. As long as the cottages of the poor are bereft of food and raiment, how can you attain Swaraj? asked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She continued that this was the "mantra" given to the country by Mr. Gandhi, and she knew of none truer or better. She exhorted the guardians of the homes of the people (women) to teach it to their husbands and children.

Seth Jaman Lal Bajaj, who presided, said that as a businessman, he had come to believe in the gospel that the Charka would be salvation of India, by supplementing the meagre incomes of the struggling masses. "The wearing of Khaddar served to remind us of the toiling labourers", urged Lala Lajpat Raj.

Messrs. Shankar Lal Banker, Manilal Gandhi, and Sambamurthi also spoke of the enormous possibilities of Khaddar development.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj then opened the showroom, where numerous varieties of Punjab Khaddar were on exhibition.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF SOCIAL DISEASES.

DR. LEES INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Interviewed on her return from India, Mrs. Rolfe, General Secretary, British Social Hygiene Council, said that she and Doctor David Lees made recommendations to the Indian Government for the provision of free facilities for treatment of social diseases. The Position was very serious. She expressed the opinion that real progress in India was going to depend enormously on Women's education.

Dr. Lees referred to the shortcomings in hospital service, especially inadequately trained staff, insufficiently equipped premises and accommodation for out and in patients. India was spending money on treating diseases, while little if any, organised attempt was being made to deal with diseases in their early and most curable stages. Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAMMELAN

PT. G. H. OJHA TO PRESIDE

BENARES, Mar. 26.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, the eminent Hindi historian, has consented to preside over the forthcoming 17th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Bharatpur on 29, 30 and 31st inst.

The All-India Hindi Journalists Conference also will be held there at the same time. An exhibition of khadi and Hindi books also has been arranged for the occasion. Dr. Tagor reaches Bharatpur on 26th.—Free Press.

CHANGTSO-LIN SUES FOR ARMISTICE.

POWERS TO TAKE COMBINED ACTION?

EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS FROM NANKING.

Chang-Tso-lin, the Northern War Lord is planning to negotiate with the Southerners for an armistice preparatory to the conclusion of peace.

Combined action will, it is presumed, be taken by Britain, United States and Japan in connection with the Nanking incident, for which the Powers are conferring.

Five Japanese warships are going to Nanking from Shanghai, Tsingtao and Port Arthur, and eight destroyers are being sent to Shanghai, and several more destroyers to Tsingtao.

The Japanes authorities at Shanghai are instructed to demand from Ciang Kai-shek guarantee for the safety of Japanese lives.

Chiang Kai-shek landed at Nanking for a short while only, as he considered that the situation there did not warrant his longer stay there.

The Local Commander of Shanghai, has warned America not to be led by Britain into a false position, otherwise she will find herself as unfavourably placed.

"BEGINNING OF REAL TR UBLE"?

LONDON, March 26.

Peking.—Chang-tso-lin is now planning to negotiate with the Southerners for an armistice preparatory to the conclusion of peace.—Reuter.

POWERS TO TAKE COMBINED ACTION?

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—Combined action on part of Britain, United States and Japan in connexion with the Nanking incident and with a view to preventing repetition of it, is foreshadowed in despatches from Peking which state that Ministers of the Powers concerned are conferring with regard to remedial measures.—Reuter.

NEWS AGENT'S ADVENTURES.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM GALLOWS

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—A section of the naval party which landed at Nanking was going into action, when it was surprised to encounter apparently a typical Chinese who called out "for God's sake don't shoot I am British". He proved to be a Britisher Reuter's correspondent who finding himself in a tight corner in Swamy Hill decided to make a dash and try to rejoin his wife who was taking refuge on board the "Emerald." He scrambled over the wall and tumbled into the arms of the Southerners who were just marching him off to the execution ground, when the first shell from British and American ships burst, creating confusion in which the correspondent escaped. He took refuge with his Chinese friends who disguised him as Chinese, shaved off his moustache, and painted his face and and hands yellow. He got a fresh shock, when he emerged and met businesslike looking Naval party. Eventually, he reached "Emerald" safely.—Reuter's Special.

LOOTERS AT WORK

LONDON, Mar. 27.

A message to "Sunday Times" from Shanghai says that after the sacking of the British Consulate at Nanking, everything of value was carried on to the lawn and auctioned by soldiers. The English Doctor, Satchwell Smith was deliberately shot while prisoner, because he refused to give up two rings on the finger.—Reuter's Special.

SAFETY OF JAPANESE LIVES

GUARANTEE DEMANDED FROM CHANG-KAI-SHEK

LONDON, March 26.

Tokio.—The Japanese authorities at Shanhai have been instructed to approach Chango-Kai-shek, and to demand from his guarantee for the safety of Japanese lives and property and to pay compensation for Nanking outrages.

It is believed that negotiations will be conducted in conjunction with the British and American authorities.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS FOR CHINA

LONDON, March 26.

Tokio.—"In order to relieve the anxiety of Japanese residents" eight destroyers are being despatched to Shanghai, and several more destroyers to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS GO TO NANKING

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—Five Japanese warships are proceeding to Nanking from Shanghai, Tsingtao and Port Arthur.—Reuter.

AMERICA WARNED.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK LEAVES SHANGHAI

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—The systematic evacuation of foreigners from the Yangtse ports continues and 250, mostly missionaries, are coming here from Hankow.

Chiang Kai-shek landed at Nanking for a short while only as he considered that the situation there did not warrant his longer stay there.

The local Commander, Paitsung Chi, in a statement, reiterates that there is no danger to foreign lives and property from the Nationalist army, and warns America not to be led by Britain into a false position, otherwise she will find herself as unfavourably placed.—Reuter.

"BEGINNING OF REAL TROUBLE".

SOVIET FLAG FLIES OVER SHANGHA, NORTH STATION

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—A particularly well-informed high official, interviewed by Reuter, said: "We are only at the beginning of the trouble in China. The real thing is only now beginning." The Soviet flag was flying this afternoon over the Shanghai North station, the terminus of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The strikers are resuming, but are mostly armed and are endeavouring to run railway by workmen's committees withot Chinese foremen and foreigners.—Reuter.

REFUGEES FROM NANKING REACH SHANGHAI

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—Hither to 220 refugees have arrived from Nanking where it has been ascertained that two French priests and one American resident have been killed and two Americans wounded including Miss Moffat who was twice shot at by a Cantonese soldier.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA

LONDON, March 26.

Hongkong.—The first battalion of the Border Regiment has left for Shanghai.

Washington.—15,000 additional marines have been order for China.—Reuter.

ACTIVITY AMONG LABOUR UNIONS

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai:—Intense activity is reported among labour unions in the native cities adjoining Shanghai. All unions are controlled by the Reds and Paichunghsi has been obliged to recognise Communistic general labour unions which have a plain-clothes army of 3,000 now functioning as a sort of police force.—Reuter.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, March 26.

Washington.—The Reinforcements which have been ordered for China will make 6,000 under General William's command of which 4,000 will be available for duty on the shore.—Reuter.

CHANG-KAI-SHEK IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—The Southern Commander-in-Chief, Chang-kai-shek has arrived.—Reuter.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATION

LONDON, March 26.

Foochow.—Serious anti-Christian agitation has been started by Communist students who at a meeting yesterday, urged the crowd to overthrow Christianity. The student s seized and bound a Chinese pastor, placed foolscap on his head and paraded him in the foreign quarter past the British and American missions. Posters have appeared threatening certain Chinese Christians with death. The Consular officials have protested to the local authorities and view the situation with alarm.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

SETTLEMENT BARRIERS BEING STRENGTHENED

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Devonshires have arrived from Hong Kong as also Aircraftcarrier "Argus" which participated in Bias Bay Expedition. All foreigners at Pukow on the Yangtse opposite Nanking are safe. Two warships belonging to the Chinese Northern fleet at Tsingtao bombarded the forts on Woodsung estuary of the Yangtse eight miles north of Shanghai for twenty minutes, and then fired on and chased the Southern warship, whose fate is not known.

Barriers in International Settlement are everywhere being strengthened in anticipation of possible trouble from the big mass meetings which are being held in native districts to-day where student speakers are denouncing British and American bombardment of Nanking. It is rumoured that General Labour Union has decided upon massed attacks on Northern boundary of settlement in order forcibly to remove the barriers.

Feeling in favour of a single control of defence of the Settlement and the French Concession is growing, in view of the small number of White soldiers among the defenders of the latter. It is understood that representations have been cabled to the French Government urging the necessity of [illegible] measures of defence.—Reuter's Special.

WANTED A CLEAR MANDATE

SIR A. RAHIM ON HIS RESIGNATION.

A PROTEST AGAINST KULKATI FIRING.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Abdur Rahim has resigned from the Bengal Legislative Council.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall this evening, under the Presidency of Sir Abdur Rahim to condemn the firing at Kulkati. Resolutions were passed protesting against the decision of the Government in refusing to hold a public enquiry into the incident. Sir Abdur Rahim criticised at length the action of the District Magistrate of Barisal in ordering fire from a range of five to six feet. He appealed to the audience and to all Moslem members of the Council to place themselves in persistent constitutional opposition to the Government. He felt very strongly on the point, and that was the reason he tendered his resignation to obtain a clear mandate from the people.—A. P.

SUFFERERS IN PONABALIA INCIDENT.

MR. A.K. GHUZNAVI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, Minister of local Self-Government as President of the Central Muslim Association, has issued an appeal for the relief of those who suffered as a resut of the Ponabalia (Barisal) incident, which resulted in death and gun-shot wounds to many Muslims, who had collected on the day of the occurrence.

He condemns the idea of using this calamity for political propaganda against the Ministry and asks for generous support from the public.—Free Press.

DUKE OF YORK IN SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Mar. 26

Very dense crowds on shore greeted Duke and Duchess of York with thunderous cheers as "Renown" moored close to lightcruisers Sydney and Adelaide, Drone of Squadrons of aeroplanes overhead mingled with cheers of crowds and thunder of saluting guns. Number of official calls were paid on board the "Renown" culminating in the arrival of the Governor-General Lord Stonehaven.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMAJI ILL

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari left for Belgaum this afternoon on an urgent call for consultation regarding the tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi who has suddenly taken ill owing to overwork. Mr. Rajagopalachari advises that the arrangements should not be disturbed and calls on the workers to remain calm and pray that Mahatma Gandhi may recover and carry out the programme as arranged.—A. P.

MR. DESHMUKH'S VISIT TO PACHMARHI.

NOT TO CHARGE COST TO PUBLIC REVENUE

NAGPUR, Mar. 27.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister for Local Self-Government, Central Provinces, said he was going to respect the wishes of the Council by not charging to the public revenue the cost of his going to Pachmarhi during the general exodus of Government. He would pay the charges himself from his own pocket.

This is to give effect to the vote of the Council on the exodus to the hills.—Free Press.

BOMBAY STUDENT TOPS THE LIST.

COMPETITION FOR [illegible] PRIZE ESSAY.

MR. D. N. MARSHALL AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

The following is the report of Sir Philip Hartog, Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. Clouston, Judges on the competition for His Excellency the Viceroy's medals awarded in 1927 for essays by undergraduates on "The importance of cattle breeding and dairying in Indian agriculture with suggestions for the development of these branches of husbandry."

Twenty-eght essays were sent in altogether, from the fourteen universities of British India.

Four of the essays we regard as of superior merit. We award the gold medal to Dara Nusserwanji Marshall of Bombay.

The next essays in order of merit were those of:—

K. Ramanathan of the University of Madras, Lal Chand of the Punjab University and Tribhuan Sukh Tiwari of the University of Allahabad.

We recommend the award of Provincial silver medals to the competitors enumerated below:—

Bengal: Sushil Kumar Dey (Calcutta University), Bihar and Orissa: Ram Suchit Misra, Central Provinces: L. G. Laghate, Delhi: Prem Nath Dar, Madras: K. Ramanathan (University of Madras), North West Frontier Province: Wazir Chand, Punjab: Lal Chand, Unnited Provinces: Tribhuan Sukh Tiwari (Allahabad University).

The essays submitted from Assam and Burma were not considered of sufficient merit for the award of Provincial medals.—A. P.

"NOT FLINCHING FROM PATH OF DUTY."

LEGISLATORS' GARDEN PARTY TO NABHA

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

"I hope you will all pray God to give me strength not to flinch from the path of duty that lies before me." In these words His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha concluded his speech, in reply to the toast proposed at a garden party arranged by the members of the Central Legislature, who availed themselves of the Maharaja Sahib's sojourn in Delhi.

The function took place in the Roshnara Gardens, Delhi. Among those present were several members of the Central Legislature and Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim elite of the city.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., proposed the toast of the health of the Maharajah of Nabha. Mr. Acharya said there was no need to tell them of the intense patriotism of their principal guests. "You all know," he said that my leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, on one occasion, speaking of our distinguished guest, said that if he had the power in his hands, he would straight away do justice to the Maharajah and see him enthroned on the gadi of Nabha back.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, speaking next, said: "I am a member of a Chamber (the Council of State) which is considered to be undemocratic that Chamber is largely representative of the aristocratic class. However the presence here of democratic and common people like myself and an aristocrat like the Maharajah Dhiraj of Darbhanga shows that in the matter of the deposition of the Maharajah of Nabha feelings of all of us are the same.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Acharya and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu.

NABHA'S REPLY

His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha, who was visibly moved, made the following reply: "I am deeply grateful to you all for the great honour you have done me this evening and for the kind words and sentiments that have been given expression to by my friends, Messrs. Acharya and Pantulu and the Nawb Sahib (Maulvi Mahomed Yakub: No, Youg Highness, I am not a Nawab. I am only a peasant). I am very pleased to that His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga has condescended to be present here to honour an old colleague, who is now in banishment. Gentlemen, my troubles have not yet come to an end. I hope you will pray to God to give me strength not to flinch from the path of duty that lies before me."—Free Press.

DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR.

TO SAIL FOR AUSTRALIA ON APRIL 10

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar will leave Madras on April 10th for Australia, via Colombo. He will sail out by the S. S. "Naldera," and land at Sydney on May 5th. He will represent the Government of India at the opening of the new capital at Chamberra on May 8th by the Duke of York, and also at the opening of the Federal Parliament on the following day.—A. P.

BIRTH DATE OF SHIVAJI

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

NEED FOR AN EXPERT INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Mar. 27.

With reference to the controversy that is now going on regarding the correct birthdate of Shivaji, the Secretaries of the Bombay Ter-Centenary Celebration Committee, in a statement to the Press say, that while one school of thought hold that Shivaji was born in 1630, there are many scholars and research workers even in Poona and outside, who are not equally well convinced of the correctness of that date. Among these, they say, are to be found the names of the late Mr. Rajwade, who stoutly refused to accept the new date. Prof. Judnath Sirkar, Mr. Sardesai, Prof. Bhanu and other workers in Baroda, Gwalior and elsewhere, and a very large number of scholars even in Poona itself have not definitely declared for the new date. In these circumstances, it is not advisable to create a factious spirit among the vast mass of the general public to whom it is immaterial whether Shivaji was born in 1627 or 34 1/2 months later. They would only care to join whole-heartedly in honouring their national hero.

The best way out of the difficulties, they say, would be appoint a small representative committee of a few expert scholars devoted to research work like, say, Prof. Judnath Sirkar, Anant Shankar Ithru, Prof. Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar, if possible, some well-known Marathi knowing lawyer of Bombay, because the because the Government and the public are equally interested in the question. This committee should go into the question fully and settle the controversy one way or the other for Shivaji is all-India personality, whose birthday is a sacred event not to be tampered with by any section. The Government themselves will be well advised to take the initiative of appointing a committee. The two dates cannot both be true. The question is one of both sentiment and fact and must not be, the Committee concludes, lightly allowed to be developed into a party propaganda. Free Press.

HEDJAZ AND MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

A PROTEST FROM DELHI

Hr. Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamaiat-Ul-Ulama, Delhi, wires:—

"A self-made reputation of a few Muslims with the Maharaj of Mubammadabad, as its head, presented itself before His Excellency the Viceroy of India to get its demands represented before sultan Ibn-Saud, through the British Government. This Deputation has administered a serious blow to the unanimous and repeated decision of the Indian Muslims that the non-Muslim interference in the Hedjaz can, under no condition, be tolerated.

Though the Sultan Ibn-Saud's actions were not satisfactory, the least interference by any non-Muslim is extremely undesirable. I wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy also that this request of these individuals is quite against the unanimous decision of the Muslim community and the injunctions of Islam. The British Government should not take any step regarding this matter, otherwise the whole of the Islamic world will consider that the Government has deviated from its confirmed and clear pledges which it had made regarding non-interference in the Hedjaz, and the whole responsibility shall rest with the Government itself lastly, request to the Central Khilafat Committee that it should declare, as soon as possible, its settled policy regarding this matter.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Moscow.—It is announced that Ali Golikhan Ansaeei, Persian Foreign Minister has arrived here for the purpose of negotiating with the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

RT. HON. MCKINNON WOOD DEAD

LONDON, March 26.

The death is announced of Rt. Hon. T. Mckinnon Wood whose wife died a fortnight ago.—Reuter's Special.

(Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, P.C., D.L., LL.D., was born in 1855 and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, 1908, Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1911-12, and Secretary for Scotland 1912-16. In 1916 he was appointed Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He represented St. Rollox Division, Glasgow, in Parliament for 1906 to 1918).

A special session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held on the 9th and 10th April for propaganda work. The general session will be held at Patna on the 16th and subsequent days.—A.P.

A Karachi message says:—"The Judicial Commissioner in Sind has dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Mr. L. A. Morrison, late managing partner in Karachi of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co."—A.P.

MEDICOS AND POLITICS

CONTROVERSY REGARDING PARTICIPATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEDICAL UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held in the Freemason Hall, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday at 7 p.m. Dr. S. P. Kapadia, presiding.

The president moved the adoption of the report for 1926 which was approved.

Dr. A. K. Contractor was elected president of the Union for the ensuing year, Drs. Erulker and Spencer, vice-presidents and Drs. Shirkalker, Cooper, Vaidya, Rele, Mody, Patel, Deshmukh and Gadgil as members of the Managing Committee.

Drs. Popat and Zaur were elected secretaries and Dr. Naigir, treasurer.

Dr. Kapadia in his presidential address after referring to the untimely and sad deaths of Dr. G. V. Merchant and Dr. N. M. Bodas said:—

You have already heard the annual report read by the Honorary Secretary and it goes to show that the year has witnessed much activity in scientific and medico-political work and all our efforts have been crowned with success.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNION.

I have been sometimes cryptically asked "What is your Union doing for the profession?" The answer is very simple. If any one is anxious to know what useful work the Union has done and is doing since its establishment in 1883, he should join the Union and find out for himself the scientific and Medico Political work in its different aspects. However it would not be out of place here to narrate what the Union has done in the past. Ever since its establishment it has done its best to safe-guard the interests of the independent Medical profession, the suffering humanity and of the public at large. It has always promoted scientific and social intercourse amongst its members. It has left no stone untuned in making representations to Governments in India and to the Secretary of State for India in Council whenever an injustice is felt to have been done to the Medical profession. The Union has evinced keen interest in subjects of medical education, congestion at the Grant Medical College, curriculum of study at the Grant Medical College, J. J. Hospital Reforms, University Reforms, monopoly of I. M. S. Services, Medical Education Bill, Lee Commission, etc., etc.

Considering the events of the near past, we can re-call to memory what part the Union played in bringing into existence the present Sheth Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Kapadia then referred at length to the visit of the anti-Venerial Deputation headed by Dr. David Lees and the various activities of the medical union to make their visit a grand success. The union submitted valuable and comprehensive proposals for eradicating the scourge from the country.

MEDICOS AND POLITICS.

The Union had supported the candidature of Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Gilder and Dr. Velker, all three being members of the Union. Dr. Gilder, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.) was fortunate to secure one of the seats alloted to Bombay City (North). It is our duty to congratulate Dr. Gilder for being successful at the first attempt. Let us hope he will be useful there in all questions pertaining to Hygiene, Village Sanitation, University Reform, Medical Education, Food Problems, New Hospitals, etc., etc.

The Union has been supporting the candidature of medical men ever since the commencement of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Last year there was a keen discussion at one of our meetings whether medical experts should at all go in for politics and seek election in the Council or Assembly, or Council of State. In my humble opinion there cannot be a hard and fast rule in this matter. Everything depends on the merits and demerits of a particular case. If a medical man be a born politician or be possessed of a political turn of mind, or if he has made a special study of various problems of public interest, he is perfectly justified in directing his energy in these directoins. Besides, it must be remembered that medical men, when returned to such representative bodies, are in a better position to discuss medico-political subjects than lay persons, and their opinions will naturally carry more weight.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

The part played by the medical profession in helping Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund is praiseworthy. The Union had submitted a detailed plan of hospital extension. The first and foremost amougst us is Khan Bahadur Dr. N. K. Chokesy, C.I.E., who is one of the oldest members of the Union and who has been working as a co-Secretary of this Fund, ever since its inauguration.

POSITION OF MEDICAL MEN.

Then Dr. A. K. Contractor the president-elect after thanking his colleagues for electing him to the chair said:—

The present position of the Bombay Medical graduate is certainly not very happy. You are all aware that our local degree is only temporarily recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as that Council has found the education of our graduates not up to the standard and specially in certain branches. The Representative of the General Medical Council, Sir Norman Walker, and the representative of the Government of India, Col. Needham, have lately visited all the Teaching institutions and hospitals all over India and will be submitting their report in a short time. We trust that their report will be favourable and our University Degree will get a permanent recognition.

In my opinion, it is absolutely necessary to make the education of our students and graduates the best possible we can and if we ourselves are not organized for the same we will not be in a position to do it. For our efforts to meet with success, we must have co-operation not only amongst our profession but also from the public and the Government. First and foremost the public should be interested in our work and our labours. You must be aware of the observations made by some members of the Legislative Council of Bombay over the medical budget grants last month when they were voted upon. Some of those observations were made, I am sure, because of the complete ignorance of the conditions under which we medical men have to work in the colleges and hospitals and to remove such ignorance it is necessary that there should be some understanding and co-operation between the medical profession and members of the general public.

Concluding he said: "Our needs are great; our country is very poor. The necessities for medical relief—general as well as special—are very pressing. We are passing through very hard times, economical and financial and if a beginning can be made now, in the years to come we may find the fulfilment of our ideals for a scientific state of profession second to none in the world.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring president Dr. S. P. Kapadia.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA

ROBBERS ARMED WITH REVOLVERS ENTER HOUSE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

During the small hours of Friday morning about a dozen dacoits raided the house of Mr. Bibbutibhusan Indra, a business man of Chitpore. Three dacoits one armed with a revolver, another with a sword and the third with a dagger effected entrance into the bed room of Mr. Indra. The latter raised the alarm whereupon two of the dacoits ran away. When the third man with the dagger was alone in the room Mr. Indra closed with him and succeeded in overpowering and handing him over to the police.

The arrested man it is reported made a confession which led to the arrest of five others of the party while five or six others are still absconding. Some swords and daggers have been seized by the police. Amongst those arrested are a Mahomedan Constable of the Calcutta Police, two Bengali young men and three Mahomedans.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson, Lt.-Colonel R. B. Butler Military Secretary, Mr. H. Graham, Private Secretary and Captain G. R. E. Blois and J. Gascoigne Aides-de-Camp left Government House, Bombay for Calcutta on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a concert given by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organization in aid of the Hospital Fund on Saturday.

REMEDY AGAINST COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

MR. S. IYENGAR ON JOINT ELECTORATE.

ONLY A SAFEGUARD AGAINST MONOPOLY.

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

Addressing a large crowd late last night, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar exhorted Congressmen in the Punjab to settle their quarrels and make the Congress nation-wide. "Hindus and Mussulmans" he said "sink your differences based on political ambitions and economic considerations. Your religions are perfectly safe. The question is not of larger or smaller representation but of providing safeguards against a monopoly of posts by a majority. The raising of the communal issue makes the situation worse." The remedy he declared was the joint electorate. He described his scheme for a Convention Parliament comprising the elected members of all the Legislatures sitting side by side with the official Legislatures and regulating the actions of its members in those bodies.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who followed made an appeal to Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs to rise to the noblest traditions of their religions to sink their differences and to sacralce personal ends. Let brother embrance brother, she said and stand shoulder to shoulder in the country's interest. The present internecine struggle she declared was a reproach to the children of the common mother.—A. P.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

STATEMENT OF MUSLIM MEMBERS OF U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Mar. 26.

Many prominent Muslims of Lucknow, including most of the Muslim members of the Provincial Council, met at the house of the Raja of Salempore, and discussed the question of joint electorates. It was decided to hold a further meeting under the Chairmanship of the Maharaja of Muhammadabad, who was one of the authors of the Lucknow Pact. The following statement was issued to the press on behalf of the Muslim M. L. C's of the United Provinces:

"While appreciating the anxiety of some prominent Muslims to arrive at a basis of discussion with the Hindus regarding the future Constitution of India, the Muslim members of the U. P. Council are definitely of the opinion that the tentative proposals in favour of mixed electorates are fraught with grave consequences to the Muslim community. In their opinion, the system of separate electorates is not responsible for the evils attributed to it by its opponents nor do they think, can any modification of the Lucknow Pact be made without mature consideration of the suggestions put forward at the Delhi meeting. In their opinion, mixed electorates will, at the present juncture, increase rather than diminish communal tension."—A. P.

SIR G RAINEY TO VISIT BOMBAY

DELHI, March 25.

Sir George Rainey, Member-Designate for Commerce and Railways, leaves for Bombay on April 23rd and after halting there for four days, proceeds to Calcutta. Leaving Calcutta on 15th he reaches Simla on the 17th.—A.P.

ACCEPT PROHIBITION AS GOAL.

MR. C. R. ACHARIAR ADVOCATES AN EXPERIMENT

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

"I offer to organise a band of volunteers to police the district" said C. Rajagopalachariar, moving a resolution at a public meeting advocating the acceptance of prohibition as the goal to be attained within a reasonable time-limit, in, say, two districts where it might be first tried as an experiment. "Nay, I will even organise the wives and children of the victims of drink" he added "to offer the necessary help to the Government to carry out prohibition." He said the very victim in his sober moments would willingly help the Government in its efforts.

Referring to the financial aspects, Mr. Achariar pointed out that on the average a poor labourer spent two annas in the rupee of his total earning in drink and that in the Madras province meant 20 crores spent in drink and 5 crores revenue to Government. If only the people were serious, Government servants who were total abstainers mostly could forego two aanas in the rupee for the sake of saving their poor brethren from drink. What twenty crores left in the pockets of the poorest meant he left his hearers to realise.

Concluding he said the question did not require much by way of legislation. He himself had a Bill in his pocket. The Abkari Act needed to be restricted but here and there, to permit probihition experiments.

Miss Mcdougall, in representing the sex most suffering from prevalence of drink supported the resolution, and commended the example of America which had benefitted much from probihition.

Sir R. Venkatratnam who presided remarked that to talk of temperance in India was to talk only of prohibition. He said though none in the audience stood in need of advice about temperance, the atmosphere around them should be purified.—Free Press.

"MARTYR'S DAY".

TO BE CELEBRATED IN DELHI ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

DELHI, March 25.

The Congress Committee has decided to celebrate March 30 as Martyr's Day in memory of March 30, 1919, the first day of the Rowlatt Act agitation on which a mob of peaceful men was fired upon in Delhi near the Clock Tower.

The Committee will organise a procession and later on a meeting will be held in the evening.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

The Bengal depression is moving away eastwards. It has caused nearly general rain in Bengal and local rain in Assam and a few falls in Burma.

Chief Amounts.—Mergui two inches, Silchar one, Cherrapunji a half, Darjeeling three quarters, Cox's Bazar and Narainganj one, Barisal two, Bogra one and a half, Jessore three quarters, Jalpaiguri a half.

The temperature is considerably below the normal from Rajputana to Assam. A fresh western disturbance has caused a rise of temperature along the Frontier.—A. P.

EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

AUTHORITIES ADAMANT.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S GRAVE WARNING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 26.

Apropos of the present acute situation prevailing on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. broad guage, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President Railway Employees' Association has to-day addressed an important communication to the Agent stating that he the (Agent) must have, by this time, known that inspite of all persuasion and pressure from District officers the staff have, in a body, refused to form Staff Committees and have, in an unequivocal manner, expressed their strong feeling to stand by the Association. He further states that the attempt to form Staff Committees at this stage and questionable methods employed in doing so, have greatly exasperated the staff, and that unless prompt action is taken to meet their legitimate demands the situation is bound to be more serious.

Lastly, requesting the Agent to let him know, within ten days, whether he will be prepared to discuss with the Association the case of demands and grievances of Loco and Carriage staff, he states. The Association has left no stone unturned to bring about a solution of the acute situation prevailing on the entire line by imposing rigorous discipline and restraint on the staff on the one hand and by approaching the authorities in all possible manner on the other, and now if your refusal to discuss matter with us results in disastrous consequences affecting administration and public, the responsibility, I need hardly say, will be entirely yours."

DECAY OF PORTUGUESE POWER.

REV. HERAS' INTERESTING PAPER.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Historical society and their friends was held on Thursday last in the Board's Room of the Prince of Wales Museum Mr. Faiz B. Tyaoji, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

JESUITS SUPPORTED PORTUGUESE.

The Revd. H. Heras, S.J., M.A., read a paper on "The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India." At the outset, The speaker refered to the accusations made by the modern authors against the "Intolerance of the Jesuits and the terrible Inquisition of Goa." The campaign of slander against the Jesuits he said, commenced early in the 17th century. Before 1611 a very sharp document was presented to King Philip III of Spain against the Jesuits of Southern India. There were some individual accusations against the Jesuits then residing at Vellore at the court of Venkata II of Vijayanagara; but there was also a general accusation against all the Jesuits, whose efforts were said to be reduced to making money and accumulation of wealth. He found two interesting documents in the Portuguese Archives at Goa, referring to the conduct of the Jesuits on the Fishery Coast, which made him suspect that all the accusations against the Society as such were false though some individual Fathers were perhaps at fault. The Jesuits in general gave support to the Portuguese authorities against the pioneer English and Dutch merchants. During their absence from the court of Vijayanagara the Dutch merchants paid a visit to Venkata II and obtained permission to settle at Pulicat a place that became their first factory in Southern India.

The real causes that contributed to the downfall of the Portuguese were, first the destruction of the city of Vijayanagara, after the so-called battle of Talikota in 1565. Its decay was the first death blow to Portuguese commerce in India. The enmity of England against Spain to which Portugal was then subject, seems to have been the cause of the first enmity between England and Portugal in the Eastern Seas. If the English were partially the cause of the Portuguese decline in India, so were the Dutch, and for much more powerful reason.

Concluding Rev. Heras said:—

Finally the Portuguese war of Independence against Spain attracted all the resources of the country to the metropolis, and the affairs of Portuguese India were for a time absolutely forgotten. These seem to be the main causes of the Portuguese Decay in India. They would be quite enough to explain the decline of an empire even more strongly established than the one of the Portuguese The Portuguese Empire was only a commercial empire. Their sphere of influence was very narrow. To bring about the decay of such an empire, the causes pointed out here are more than enough; and to introduce religious consideration into the case is not only superfluous but lacking in foundation.

DETAILS OF DR. WILLIAMS' URDER

LONDON, March 26.

Shanghai.—Eye-witness of the murder of Dr. Williams says that the Doctor stood outside his home while the Cantonese looted it, and as soldiers departed he called out "goodbye" in Cantonese, whereupon one of the soldiers turned and shot him. One of the most dramatic escapes was that of a Britisher, Mr. Reeks, Postal Commissioner, who reached the waterfront in a postal trunk in which he was hiding under mail sacks.—Reuter.

BARODA EN FETE.

MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT ART OF WARFARE.

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 25.

The 65th anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar was celebrated here, yesterday, with great eclat. A military parade was held in the morning when there was the firing of a "feu-de-joie". The Maharaja reviewed the army.

A special morning Durbar was held at the Nazarbag palace. The Dewan Saheb gave "pan supari" to His Highness, and members of the Royal family, and Mr. Burk, the Resident who was present with his staff. In the evening, another Durbar was held at Laxmi Vilas Palace at 5-30, when many Sirdars were present. Raj Ratna silver meadals were given by to Messrs. D. R. Dahoo of Nausari, Manekla A. Doctor of Baroda, Majanbhai S. Patel, Bapubhai H. Vaidya of Baroda, Sankerbhai Patel of Shinor, for the valuable services rendered by them to the Baroda State. "Poshakh" (full dress) was awarded to Shrimant Sardar Dattatrya Chintaman Majmudar.

All Government offices and schools were closed, and sweets were distributed to school children.

At the Luxmi Vilas Palace a garden party was given at 9 p.m. when the palace was gaily decorated. Electric light bulbs, so cleverly arranged among trees, gave a very charming appearance. A varied and interesting programme was arranged for the delectation of innumerable visitors. About 15 tents were pitched, and the whole park of the Palace was full by 9 p.m. The programme which was successfully gone through consisted of thee following among other items: Tandev dances; sleights of hands by a magician and feats of strength, which included the breaking of a 20-maund stone on the chest, and picking up 8 maunds with the hair, Amazing performances by parrots, Indian songs by men and women; dances, and band-playing.

ANCIENT ART OF WARFARE.

But the most important item which rounded off the happy function was the display of the ancient art of warfare by Mr. Manchershe R. Baria and his three sons (Messrs. Jehangir, Maneck and Nariman), viz of swordsmensbip, binot, jiujiutsu, "tiger fight," lance thrusts and use, fencing, Spanish fight, "petia", and "lath" ("hama"). After displaying petta feats by Mr. Baria (senior) and his eldest son, Jehangir, they explained to His Highness and the audience the history of the art of Binot which consists of putting up defence, by the help of ordinary chord, stick and with open hand, against the attacks made by the opposing party armed with naked swords. These feats were much admired by all. Bananas put on the throats of four persons were cut by sword by Mr. Jehangir successfully so also a pan leaf placed on the chest of his younger brother Nariman. The Maharaja, after this display, wanted to see if Nariman was not hurt and when he found that the young man was not any the worse for the ordeal he was much pleased. Medieval chivalry feats which soon followed evoked praises and elicited cheers from all, especially the Europeans. Jehangir's display of two-handled sword and the senior Baria's wonderful displays of petta also were greatly admired—the more so as they were performed by him at such an advanced age. The Maharaja was much pleased to see such displays of art which are rarely to be seen in India now, and before leaving the gathering His Highness asked the quartet to see him later on.

The item last of all was that of feats by acrobats under the direction of Jamadar Saidumiyan which were also much admired Fireworks were let off late in the night and after partaking of refreshments the whole gathering dispersed.

SUBASH'S LETTER TO HIS BROTHER.

COMPLAINT OF LOSS OF WEIGHT AND INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

"Forward" publishes an extract from a letter dated March 14 from Mr. Subash Chandra Bose from the Rangoon Central Jail. Mr. Bose says: "I have not yet decided how long I shall stay here. I think I should wait one week more and then remove to either Insein or Mandalay. My weight is still on the decrease. This week it stands at 133 pounds. The temperature also seems to be on the increase."

The Superintendent of the Insein Jail has sent a wire to his brother Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at Calcutta, intimating that Subash has been transferred to the Insein Jail.—Free Press.

MR SUBASH BOSE

REMOVED TO INSEIN JAIL

RANGOON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been removed from Rangoon to Insein jail.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson attended the Military Torch Light Tattoo in aid of the Hospital Fund on Saturday.

Major A. G. Tressidder Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived at Government House, Bombay from Afghanistan on Saturday.

BUDGET DISPOSED OF IN 5 MINUTES!

EXPLOITS OF POONA "CITY FATHERS".

ANOTHER GLARING INSTANCE OF INEFFICIENCY

(From Our Correspondent.)

.POONA, Mar 24.

Owing to the Holi festival that almost coincided with the last week everything in Poona was "hammer" and tongs" as they say that festival is a season of noise and boisterousness for all classes of men period sees the exhibition of unrestraitned especially young men and naturally the conduct on their part. What with the firing of Holis, holding of concrets, laughter and merriment there is complete looseless of talk in which all and sundry participate on an equal footing. There is mud-throwing and red-powdering among all on the most democratic basis. The Maharathas hold the "processions of heroes" as they are called and there are wrestling and other kinds of matches in honour of the Hindu Saturnalia as the festival may be described.

SHIVAJI ANNIVERSARY.

To add to the activities of the Holi falls the Shivaji Anniversary according to the new discovery. So far the birthday of Shivaji was observed in May, but the new finds have established the date in the month of Falgun, three days after the Holi. There are a few historians of no mean reputation who don't accept the new fixed date. But in general it is widely adopted and observed during the last one or two years. In Poona the observation of this ceremony is proceeded by sporting matches of Indian games, tournaments, ballad-singing etc. Thus the last week witnessed charming games and competitions in which clubs and terms of all classes of players and all parts of the city took keen part. These tourneys were held in the Shivaji Mandir and every day for two hours in the evening the open ground became alive with gamesters and spectators. The games played were, mainly "Hu Tu Tu", "Atya Patya" and "Kho Kho."

This is, however, one part of the birthday anniversary. The second part consist of a kirtan, a lecture, ballad-singing and prize-distribution. The lecturer, this year was Prof. C. G. Bhanu, a retired life-member of the Deccan Education Society. He lectured on the Gokhale Day. Then he made the impression of having, in these late days, given away his old moderatism and assumed nationalist outlook on public affairs in general. His recent writings too tell the same tale. And his address on the Shivaji anniversary confirmed the same impression.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

One of these days of enthusiasm, a little shadow was cast over the mind of the public. But the shadow was a fleeting one fortunately. In the Kaseba Peth where some boys were playing, one hit a stone at another in mere playfulness. The stone went into a neighbouring mosque in which some Mahomedans were offering their evening prayers. The stone was taken to be deliberately aimed and a small fracas ensued between Hindus and Moslems; and a more serious riot at the time of a certan procession next day was threatened. But the District Magistrate promptly called together leaders of both communities and consulted them in the matter. It seemed to be agreed that on neither side should any prosecutions take place and that leaders of both communities should assist Government in composing differences. The authorities here, it must be said, are now trying to hold the balance even between Hindus and Mahomedans and also between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. As a matter of fact the Hindus and the Muslims in Poona have ever been on the friendliest of terms. But the present disturbance is an illustration of how things have their repercussions even in quarters least expected to be affected by them. It is also a proof of how a whole eagle is made up from only a stray feather!

MUNICIPAL INEFFICIENCY.

The Municipal inefficiency of which I wrote at length last time became glaringly manifest in the way in which the Municipal Budget was passed. Last year, Municipal work was conducted for several months without a budget. This year, a budget of some sort was got up, daily meetings were fixed for Budget discussion, but some meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, some two were wasted in finding out the opening balance for the new year, which at last was not found, at least one was suspended by the President because discussion between two members, became inexpressibly hot and bitter, and the upshot of all this disgraceful state of affairs was that one fine evening at five o'clock, a meeting of the general body was called and within less than five minutes the whole Budget was passed. Those who came at 5-10 were put out of their wits to see that the thing was over and all their hopes of giving a good turn to the Budget had been dashed to the ground. Alas, to think of the stuff of which our "city fathers" are made! and the people are wondering why Government are sitting with hands folded in the face of this mismanagement.

The income from the auctions of licences for sale of liquor, opium and bhang has increased this year for Poona district to Rs. 8,69,100 from Rs. 8,19,796 of last

SCHEME OF "VILLAGOLOGY."

MR MUNSHI'S PROPOSAL TO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

AHMEDABAD, 25.

Mr. Ramrai, Munshi, Hon. Secretary of the Farmers' Federation, has submitted his replies to the questionaire of the Agricultural Commissioner, together with an elaborate statement of his views and proposals on the crucial agriculturists' problem and village economic reconstruction. He says that the agricultural education should be encouraged among cultivators, by scholarships, free railway fares and easy grant of lands etc. The financial facilities by the system of Tuccavi and co-operative society loans are wholly inadequate. The organisation of co-operative villages to prevent fragmentation and peasant colonies for irrigable lands, is suggested. He has emphasised the need of wide spread irrigation, artison wells and borings to relieve the water famine. "The big Zamindars are too indolent to do anything and the Government should create a special distinction for those Zamindars who promote rural welfare to induce them to take a living interest in Agricultural improvements."

Mr. Ramrai has submisted his scheme of "Villagology" training for village people and teachers.

Concluding he proposes:— ....

(1) The establishment of Chartered Peasants Bank for financing the agriculturists. (2) The creation of village improvement trust (like the City Improvement Trust for developing the waste areas, agricultural industries and helping the small farmers for agricultural improvements. (3) The creation of "Water Board" for tapping and conserving water resources and supplying the water for agricultural and even transport purposes.—Free Press.

JACKSON MURDER CASE.

EVIDENCE AGAINST ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

PYINMANA, Mar. 25.

In the Jackson murder case, the District Magistrate commenced to-day recording evidence against Nga Maung, one of the accused, who is still absconding. Mr. Jackson, Forest Manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers, received a fatal stab wound in the camp near Pyinamana while investigating that alleged insubordinate conduct of Burmese elephant mahouts in January last.

Po Khaing, a clerk in Mr. Jackson's office, examined, stated that mahouts returned the elephants to Mr. Jackson, who hit Po Yin on the head twice with a cane when Po Yin retaliated by hitting Mr. Jackson once on the head with a bamboo stick which Mr. Jackson snatched away. The mahouts then joined and beat Mr. Jackson. Po Saing, one of the Mahouts stabbed Mr. Jackson and the witness, but the witness did not shout, nor did he mention Po Saing's name to ThaDwe and Mg Kyaw whom he met after the fight, nor in his letters to the police and Messrs. Steel Brothers' local office.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY AND FINANCE BILL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

In regard to the original decision of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly not to oppose the Finance Bill and the later action of the majority of the members of the Party in not voting against the Finance Bill, when devision was called, it is understood the Congress Party decided not to oppose the Finance Bill because of the successful 'cut' carried out by the Assembly in regard to the Salt Duty. Considering that the reduction of the salt-tax to ten annas lightened the burden of taxation by Rs. 3 crores it is understood the Party held it would not be advisable to reject the Finance Bill lest it should result in the restoration of the "status quo" or the duty of one rupee and four annas on salt. The Party, it is stated, had decided to vote for the rejection of the Finance Bill in case the Council of State should resters the Rupee one and four annas duty on salt and the Bill came in the amended form to the Assembly.

The Nationalist Party, it is believed, originally decided not to vote for the rejection, but on the floor of the House when the division was claimed divided to vote against the Bill with the result that all the leaders of the Nationalis Party, including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Lala Lajpat Rai and others voted against the Bill.

ELDERS AND SALT DUTY.

It is understood there is every prospect of the Council of State restoring the Salt Duty to one rupee and four annas and the Finance Bill coming up again before the Assembly for reconsideration. According to the Party whips, the Assembly will not be able to retain the Salt Duty at ten annas when the Bill comes up again for reconsideration.

The Assembly will sit till Monday certain. Some members, however, have left for their constituencies and many more will be leaving by to-morrow.—Free Press.

NECESSITY OF RESEARCH

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda State, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture on Saturday. Witness emphasised the necessity of reasearch work both on provincial and regional lines and also suggested investigation into the value of popular beliefs prevailed in Gujerat and Kathiawad.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Referring to the agricultural education witness said that the supply of teachers and institutions were not sufficient. There was an Agricultural College at Poona for the presidency, but there were very few district schools where those who received primary vernacular education could learn scientific agriculture. He therefore suggested to recruit teachers from the agricultural classes to train pupils in agriculture.

He gave an instance of a vernacular school in connection with the Kala Bhuvan in Baroda where agricultural education was given to the cultivating classes.

Witness pointed out that majority of the students who studied agriculture in colleges were employed as Government servants or private servants. Very few of them took to agriculture as a profession. Agriculture could be made attractive to middle class youths by giving them land free of assessment for a certain number of years on the restricted tenure. Seeing the illiteracy of the farmers Mr. Desai said the best way of doing propaganda work among them was by showing at their own villages and at their own farms as to how better results could be obtained by using improved seeds, manure and the practices recommended by the agricultural department.

CO-OPERATION IS TEST METHOD OF FINANCE.

Referring to the organisation of the agricultural finance Mr. Desai said the monoploy finance was is the hands of the private money lenders and suggested a carefully devised system as obtained in Europe and America to finance agriculture which was considered as an important industry. He suggested co-operation as the best method of financing agriculture and said the Government system of takavi was not adequate and was highly demoralising and the private village financier had outgrown his usefulness. Both these must be replaced by co-operative land mortgage banks on the one hand and short term co-operative credit system with its central and provincial banks and the village societies on the other. The cultivators were unwilling to take full advantage of takavi because there were (1) leakage in receiving it (2) delay in getting it and (3 rigidity in recovery of it.

CAUSES OF RYOTS POVERTY

The main causes of ryot's poverty were numerous and said agriculture hardly provided a decent living for the cultivator and his family. What remained for him after paying off Government assessment and defraying the cost of cultivation was hardly sufficient in the majority of the cases to las till the next season and as soon as Diwali was over many left their home to supplement their land income by working in the factories or elsewhere. Until the small and scattered holdings were consolidated there was no chance of the cultivator to develop or improve his property, and as Keating said in his book on Rural Economy the cultivator could only accept his poverty as due to some unknown cause.

NEEDS OF GUJARAT.

Mr. Desai then said Gujerat had fertile land but wanted more water. The existing arrangement for irrigation were insufficient and in some parts there was scarcity of drinking water in summer every year and the cattle and men had to suffer much distress. The Indian Irrigation Commission had made some recommendations in 1900-3 for the construction of large canal works from the principal rivers and witness requested the commission to enquiry as to how far Government had carried out the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission.

Referring to the immense damage caused to the crops by stray cattle witness suggested enactment of laws penalising the owners of stray cattle to fines and imprisonment. He also emphasised the desirability of breeding high class animals and suggested conferring of honours on zemindars and landlords who bred pure high class animals.

The Commission adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

PILOT VINCENT REACHES RANGOON.

RANGOON, Mar. 25.

Leaving Chittagong this morning at 8 Pilot Vincent of the Air Survey Company arrived here at 4|30 p.m. and landed on the racecourse, halting at Akyab for an hour for petrol. During his journey, he encountered thick clouds over hills and air pockets, particularly over the Yomas, which he crossed flying ten thousand feet high. Otherwise the journey was uneventful. He stayed at Chittagong for about two and half months and surveyed the hills of 200 square miles. After stopping here four or five days, he will fly to Penang, where the Company are to carry on fores survey work.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. CHAKRADEO'S STATEMENT TO ROYAL COMMISSION

The following is the statement submitted to the Royal Commission on Agriculture by Mr. G. M. Chakradeo:—

(1) Centralization and expansion of Agricultural and allied Nation Building Departments at and within the Districts themselves.

(2) Transference of all [illegible]

D. L. Boards and all responsibility to the Ministry of Rural Development along with the required finance.

(3) Finance to be provided by permanently delegating adequate percentage of Land Revenue to the D L.B's.

(4) Installing of an Advisory Council to the Minister from Non-Official and Official Experts with the Director of Agriculture as its permanent Secretary.

(5) Industrialisation of all Agricultural Education and permanent association of Technology with all Rural Education Decentralization of factories and industries.

(6) Emphasis on the creation of local sympathy, endeavour and initiative in all matters with the least assistance of legal compulsion.

(7) "Local labour, local supply and surplus cut" should be the motto no consolidatice of holdings problem of sub-division and fragmentation is neither acute nor require primary attention. Fragmentation is not the true cause and consolidation, is not the true remedy of agriculture development.

(8) Improvement of fodder supply by reservation of adequate forest and other grass areas taluka by taluka and using them by the new practical scheme suggested.

(9) Development of Agricultural and arts and craft guilds and a net work of co-operative Societies and Bank Centres for every Taluka.

(10) No more enquiries before conclusions already drawn and accepted from previous investigations are executed.

(11) Economic Survey to be combined with all other similar enquiries and the census, concentrating the work permanently at the labour office or office of the settlement Commission and Land Records. Work to be done every 12 years and delegated to the direction of the University's Professors of Economics, Sociology, Commerce and higher Technology.

(12) Industrialisation Council to of the Reduction of expenditure by abolishing some higher posts and out of that source providing for increased [illegible]

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

SIKHS AND THE MUSLIM GESTURE.

AMRITSAR, March 25.

Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary of the Central Sikh League, has addressed the following letter to the President, Indian National Congress:—

There is a consensus of opinion amongst Sikhs, that the principle of communal representation is harmful to the healthy growth of nationalism and not conducive to the best interests of the country as a whole. The Sikhs are therefore in favour of the entire abolition of this vicious principle, which is only possible of Mahomedan friends, realising its harmful effects on our body politic, see their way to give it up altogether.

In this connection, I am glad to read in in the Press that our Mahomedan friends have taken a step in the right direction by agreeing to have joint electorates. It would have been much better if they had courageously stood for joint electorates with no reservation of seats, but under the circumstances, joint electorates with reservation of seats should be welcomed. For this, Mahomedan leaders deserve the sincerest thanks of all well-wishers of India.

It would have been better if the matter had ended here, but they have proceeded further, and had laid down certain conditions precedent to its acceptance, on which I am afraid, opinions may differ. For instance, we will have to meet with great difficulties in the Punjab where there are three instead of two major communities for which we will have to make provision for adequate representation. Mahomedan friends have been very generous in laying down that they are prepared to concede the same protection to non-Muslim minorities in the Sindh, N. W. F. and Baluchistan as is afforded to Muslim minorities in other Provinces, but they carefully leave out of it the case of Punjab. What about the Sikhs? I ask, are they not an important minority in the Punjab like the Muslims in Bihar or the U. P.? If so, then, what treatments will be meted out to them under the new dispensation? The authors of the Montford Scheme have carefully recognised this fact, and have consequently recommended the retention of separate communal representation to them in the Lucknow Pact of 1916. Sikhs were left out of it altogether, and this has had a disastrous effect on the national movement among Sikhs.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai had to assure the Sikhs that proper attention will be paid to the claims of Sikhs at the time of future readjustment of political relations between the different communities. I assure you that the Sikhs will not stand in the way of the national unification of India. On the other hand, they will do their utmost to accelerate it. All that I wish to impress on you is the fact that the special conditions prevailing in the Punjab should be taken into consideration, and adequate representation be provided for Sikhs. It is needless to say that the Sikhs are an important minority with a very large stake in the country.—A.P.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL BUDGET

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 26.

The Budget of the Hyderabad Municipality for 1927-28 shows an income of Rs. 7,13,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 7,34,000, or a deficit of Rs. 20,000. The opening balance has also been reduced from 2 lakhs last year, to Rs. 90,000. Consequently, the Municipality has withdrawn grants to some educational institutons.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

RANGOON FIRM'S EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

RANGOON, March 25.

The examination of Messrs. Adamjee Hajee Dawood and Co., concluded before the Tariff Board to-day. The Company claimed that the match industry possessed natural advantages, and without protection, it was not likely to develop at all, but if developed, it would eventually be able to face world competition without protection. The amount of protection they desired was Rs. 2 per gross, and they recommended the following forms of assistance other than the protective duty.

a. Efforts by the Government to grow suitable specie of wood.

b. Fixing a minimum rate of royalty instead of inviting tenders for leasing forests.

c. Reduction of railway freight for the transport of wood from forest and for the transport of finished goods to the interior.

d. Reduction of freights by sea on matches exported from Burma to India.

e. Reduction of the import duty on chemicals, papers, etc.

e. Reduction in the rate of municipal taxes.

g. Levy of discriminating excise on the products of facttries financed and controlled by foreigners.

So far as the match industry was concerned, they were afraid that it had been the policy of a foreign trust to start match factories in India and undersell the products of Indian factories. Mr. Bawatey explained that by forming a combine with some leading manufacturers in Japan, and other places, a Swedish trust was trying to have a practical monopoly of the match trade, and how similar proposals made to them by the trust had been turned down

The Board adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS

AGITATION IN KATHIAWAR

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

There is considerable agitation in Kathiawar over the proposal for the revivl of the Viramgam Customs line. Telegrams are being sent to the members of the Legislative Assembly, urging that the real offenders should be found out, and that that Kathiawar should not be punished for the alleged sins of certain Princes.—A. P.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

B. AND O. GOVT. SANCTION SCHEME

PATNA, March 26.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Ministry of Education have sanctioned the incorporation of regulations providing for the examination and award of a Diploma in Public Health in the Patna University regulations. The examinations for the Diploma in Public Health shall consist of two parts, and shall be held twice in each year, in Patna. The course of study for the Diploma shall extend over a period of not less than twelve months.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KARANJA.

SEVEN HOUSES RAZED DOWN.

POONA, Mar. 26.

Three children and two women are burnt outright and many houses destroyed as a result of a fire that broke out last week in village Karanja, taluk Bhimhadi.

The report which has just reached Poona states that owing to the scarcity of water, the fire could not be brought under control and people who had gathered had to helplessly watch the conflagration.

In all seven houses were completely razed to the ground and many more damaged.

One man who was severely burnt later died in Baramati Hospital.—Free Press.

MATCH MONOPOLY BILL

M. POINCARE'S STATEMENT TO CABINET

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Paris.—M. Poincare made a statement to the Cabinet regarding the match monopoly Bill. He said the Company and Board must be exclusively French foreign holders of shares would not be entitled to any control over the management of the Company.

Deposit with the State would be roughly hundred million dollars, and also the Company would guarantee an annual payment corresponding to the yield of the monopoly hitherto, plus a large share of profits. The State would fix prices.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAHATMA'S KARNATAK TOUR PROGRAMME

Gandhiji's Karnatak tour is arranged as follows:

Nipani and Athani on 26th, Belgaum 27th, and from 28th to 29th he will tour in Belgaum district reaching Dharwar on 30th. He will be in Dharwar District up to 3rd April visiting Gadag and Hubli. He will go to Bagalkot on 4th April, Bijapur on 5th and on 6th morning he will leave Bijapur for Madras by Madras Mail.—Free

INDORE LETTER.

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF THE BALAIS

DEPUTATION TO THE DIWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 22.

The Balais belong to a poor tribe in Malwa and Central India. They are a peaceful race earning a precarious living as village messengers and watchmen. Some of them work in the fields as agricultural labourers. This community is much looked down upon by the upper classes of Hindus, who treat them as depressed classes. This the Balais have resented and thousands have either accepted Islam or Christianity in order to improve their status. These poor people have to put up with good deal of oppression in the districts of the Holkar State particularly during the Holi festival. The Patels, Numberdars, Pandits, priests and petty traders take delight in persecuting these backward people. During the Holi feast, a Balai woman in the village is caught hold of and carried through the village in a procession popularly known here as "Jamra." The eyes of the victim are tied with cloth and a basket placed over her head. In this basket an image of clay and dung representing Yama is placed and she is marched through the village, and as she passes the rustics living in the neighbourhood, stop the women and throw rubbish, dirt and filth from their huts over the image in the basket till it overflows on the face, breast, and body of the blind folded girl. The wretched woman is thus paraded from door to door, crowds howling and uttering every imaginable ribaldry with tom toms following her. The "Jamra" procession then approaches the Holi fire and the woman is made to stand facing the fire. The woman is regarded as a veritable witch by the villagers who with a view to pacify her pour water over ser head till she shivers. No one pities the sufferings of the helpless woman. As the victim begins to cry and shout for help the assembled rustics dance round her like mad men. The poor woman is thus tormented for hours together by the village folk before she is let off.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

The members of the Balai community made various efforts to put a stop to these persecutions at the hands of the higher castes in the districts. The Madhya Bharat Bali Sabha sent representations to the Indore Durbar protesting against these indignities towards their women. The higher castes and particularly the priests did not like the awakening among the backward Balais, and placed a rigid boycott against them so that no artificers could have any dealings with the Balais. Not content with the social ostracism some of the base-born rustics resorted to using criminal force and stray Balais were assailed. In the villages of Piplia, Challwada, Nevari, Barud, and Godar members of this community were freely assaulted with the connivance of some petty State officers. These persecutions by high castes have made the lives of the poor Balais miserable. Reformed Hindus living in the city of Indore, had full sympathy with the Balais and with their co-operation a deputation of leading Balais waited on the Diwan on the 14th instant. R. B. Bapna, the Revenue Minister, the I. G. P., Mr. Taylor and the Subha patiently listened to their grievances, and gave them an assurance that their community would be protected. The Holkar Government has issued strict orders in the districts prohibiting the "Jamra" show and preventing persecutions of the poor Balais. Special mention may be made of Dr. Lalubhai, Pandits Khaliramji, and Aryadut for the help and sympathy shown towards the backward Balais.

ALLEGED RIOTER IN WOMAN'S GARB!

A Mahomedan named Chidia Khan was arrested in Ranipura, where Mahomedan mill-workers reside. Chidiakhan was wanted by the Indore Police, in connection with the riots which took place last month. The accused in the garb of a woman was hiding himself in the inner rooms of a Mahomedan occupied by women. On information received by the I. G. P. Mr. Taylor, the house was searched and the women were called out they all protested as they were pardah women. Mr. Taylor did not insist upon seeing their faces but asked them to exhibit their feet only. This pedal inspection led to the arrest of Chidiakhan who was in their midst. Crowds were watching with interest as the prisoner was handcuffed, and in female attire marched off to the Police lock-up. The ex-I.G.P. Gulam Ahmed is still at Ujjain and, I hear the State is thinking of taking extradition proceedings against him.

NEW ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

The Cabinet has given a pension to the widow and children of the late Accountant-General, Mr. M. N. Shereleker, who died some time ago in harness. Mr. Shereleker had risen from a mere clerk to this post by hard work. He had put in 26 years' service in the State and was a great help to the Finance Minister. Mr. Chotelal, a cousin of Mr. Shrimansingh, the General Minister, succeeds him. Indorians expected that this high post which carries a salary of Rs. 600, would be given to some one who was a qualified accountant. Indorians cannot understand why Mr. S. V. Gogte, B. Com. who has English qualifications, and who is attached to the Industry and Commerce Department

PLIGHT OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

GROWING ECONOMIC DETERIORATION

SPINNING—MOST SUITABLE COTTAGE INDUSTRY

The following are extracts from the evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Agriculture by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank:—

The old time rural economy was self-contained and a village usually produced all it required for the needs of its population.

All economic enquiries made in this Presidency tend to show that the margin between income and expenditure is not only very low but is steadily contracting, and this being the position, the agriculturist has to resort to borrowing for all his requirements, whether domestic or pertaining to the pursuit of agriculture. The main causes of borrowing are:—

(a) Inability of small holders to make a living in the absence of any subsidiary industry to supplement their income.

(b) Increase in the cost of cultivation and labour, in the case of money, crops without any corresponding increased income from crops to leave an adequate margin for maintenance.

(c) Anxiety of some agriculturists to invest savings from agricultural income, supplemented by outside loans, in the purchase of additional lands.

(d) Irregular and deficient rainfall, recurrence of unfavourable seasons and subsidence of water levels in wells.

(e) Increase of population and consequent splitting up of holdings without a corresponding increase in production.

(f) Gradual decline in the growth of food stuffs and fodder and Bagayat crops and substitution for them of others generally exported.

(g) Non-realization of full market prices for agricultural produce in general and particularly of the produce exported owing to the spasmodic rise and fall of prices and owing to the disposal of produce in times of glut to make payment of land revenue and other Government dues.

(h) Lack of education and consequent inability to economise in expenditure on domestic ceremonies and litigation.

NO RECALCITRANCE.

It is the considered view of the Board that there is little evidence of deliberate recalcitrance in the Presidency. Recalcitrancy where found is the result of the harshness of the methods of recovery employed either against a particular individual or against his class. But the agriculturist with his own operations spread out over a period of a year is leisurely in his attitude towards matters affecting money and he has been partially encouraged in this attitude by the money-lender who has an eye on the land. Another factor which affects repayments is a change in the old-world economy brought about under modern conditions. Formerly, credit was allowed for most purposes, domestic or agricultural, in kind and there was little scope for misuse. To-day, the old credit system is disturbed and borrowings are made in cash and not in kind. Similarly, under the old system repayments were in the shape of produce and though there was scope for exploitation at the hands of a Sowcar the co-relation between credit and production tended to place an automatic check on the use of the credit and thereby facilitated repayment. It will take time for the agriculturist to adjust himself to the new economy and it will also take some time for the new organization for credit to inspire confidence among the rural population, the lack of which is often a factor affecting repayment.

The measures necessary for lightening the agriculturist's burden of debt are those which will serve to overcome the disabilities referred to above. Association of the functions of rural credit, supply, and sale, revival of secondary occupations, improvement of land, introduction of modern methods of agriculture, better and more widely diffused primary education, social reform, the provision of machinery for the tapping of the temporary savings and surpluses of agriculturists are all measures which will, in the long run, relieve the burden of debt. But what is immediately required is the organization of arrangements for the supply of long term credit at low rates of interest and the grant of financial assistance by Government for this purpose. Co-operative land mortgage banks will grant loans both for land improvements and old debt redemption and to enable the agriculturists to repay the loans from their limited earning it is of the utmost importance to fix easy instalments and to spread them over a large number of years. For this purpose it will be necessary to issue long term debentures and in order to inspire confidence among the investing public they should be guaranteed by Government. This will also assure a low rate of interest. They should also themselves contribute, if necessary, purchase these debentures to start with.

The Board attach more value to all those constructive measures than to measures which are restrictive in scope and negative in their purpose.

V—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The agriculturist, except in double cropped areas under canal or well irrigation, may be said to have work enough to engage him for about eight months of the year. In the slack season, he use to find employment formerly on some subsidiary occupation or another. The present position appears to be that a considerable portion of the people who have nothing to do for four months have to idle away their time or spent it on wasteful pleasures if they can command the means. The old-world economy needed their services locally throughout the year, but a good number of the articles required for local consumption which were formerly manufactured on the spot are now imported. The principal of these commodities is cloth. The principal of these for hire is one of the few subsidiary occupations that has survived and even that will die out if motor transport for goods is developed. Dairying is another important subsidiary industry, but it can be resorted to for profit only in areas near towns and cities or in tracts where there is a good breed of cattle and grazing facilities are available. The same holds good of poultry-keeping, which may, again be repugnant to the sentiments of some classes of the agricultural population. There remains then the manufacture of cloth for local consumption as well as for profit, comprising all the processes from ginning, carding and spinning to weaving, bleaching and dying. While hand weaving has generally been held to be a specialized occupation, hand-spinning is a craft which all can learn and at which all can ply without difficulty. It seems, therefore, to provide a most suitable secondary occupation in rural areas and deserves all encouragement by the grant of subsidies for purchase of spinning-wheels or of bonus of prizes for improvement of yarn and production.

The establishment of industries connected with the preparation of agricultural products consumption is to be welcomed, but only in so far as it does not encourage the concentration of industries in large centres of population, and the introduction of large-scale industrialism. If cheap electrical power is introduced, mechanical knowledge is more widely diffused among the rural population, and satisfactory arrangements are made for finance, there is no reason why small-scale local co-operative organizations should not be started with fair prospects of success for cotton ginning, rice hulling, sugar making or oil pressing. The facilities that are required are not beyond the means of the State to provide, but before the rural population can take advantage of these it is necessary that there should be a wider diffusion of the knowledge both of elementary business methods and of the rudiments of mechnical engineering. Some studies have been made of the possibilities of developing cottage industries, but the defect is that these are not followed up by any practical action. But if a home industries association is started more local surveys may be ordered and the possibilities of employing electrical power investigated.

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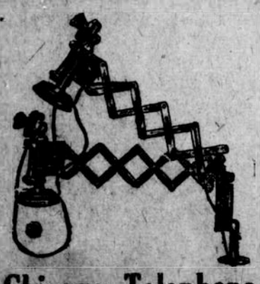

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CHEMBUR TOLL-BAR.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the residents of the villages forming the Island of Trombay, held at Chembur, on the 20th instant:—

This meeting of the residents of Chembur and the adjoining villages, forming the Island of Trombay, assembled here begs with utmost deference to express its appreciation of the Government letter, Public Works Department No. S. 92|31543 W, dated 3rd March 1927, addressed to Mr. S. A. Wadia, intimating Government's decision not to sanction the proposal of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, to institute a "Toll Station" at Chembur. This decision has prevented the revival of the Toll Bar, which caused great harassment to the residents for a very long time and which upon a representation made, was abolished by Government so far back as 1910.

This meeting tenders its cordial thanks to His excellency the Governor in Council and expresses its deep sense of gratitude for the kindness and liberality shown in arriving at the favourable decision conveyed in the Government letter.

AU REVOIR.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who is appointed Member of the India Council, snapped just before his leaving for England on Saturday.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. P. A. Kelly (left), Commissioner of Police, Bombay, left for England on Saturday with Mrs. Kelly. Mr. D. Healy, Ag. Commissioner of Police in Mr. Kelly's absence, is seen to the right of Mrs. Kelly.

MADRAS OFFICIALS AND PROHIBITION.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

MADRAS, March 25.

The need for rescinding the Government order prohibiting officials of the Public Health Department from carrying on any propaganda against the drink evil was emphasised by several speakers in the course of the debate in the Madras Legislative Council to-day over a token motion to reduce the allotment under the head Public Health.

The minister replying said he was glad there was unanimity of opinion on this question. What surprised him was that even members below the gangway (Justicites) should have changed their view in the matter. Those members were showing a change of heart in various other matters and it was all to the good. Government had the question of removing the restriction under consideration and he was glad to announce that Madrar Goverment had decided to remove the restriction and that the order rescinding the prohibitory order would be issued shortly.

In view of Government's decision the motion was withdrawn and the grant was passed.

The voting of the budget demands concluded this afternoon. It is noteworthy that during ten days voting only one substantial cut was effected that of five lakhs in the police grant all other cuts being token ones of hundred rupees. The council adjourned till Monday when the supplementary demand will be taken up.—A. P.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

DR. PATWARDHAN'S LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 24.

Under the auspices of the Kahate-Gokhale Vyayamshala, Dr. S. G. Patwardhan Amraoti delivered a very lucid lecture on Physical Culture at the Raja Ram Library lately.

Dr Patwardhan pointed out that all the movements social, political and others were bound to fail in India as long as the Indians and more specially Hindus did not try to improve their health, because weak men lack the power of adhering to their principles. He was very sorry to see that the present day leaders did not give proper attention to the development of the physical culture among our youngmen. He explained by means of figures from census reports from the various countries of the world that whereas the population of almost all the Western countries was increasing by leaps and bounds, the population of India was decreasing. Instead of the propagation of the means of decreasing population there was need of launching a propaganda for increasing the population.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COLLEGIANS.

It is understood that an important resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting held on September 24th, 1926, requesting the various States and Universities to consider and examine the possibility of establishing scholarships for University students, whereby they would be enabled to visit Geneva both before and during the annual Assemblies, in order to obtain first-hand knowledge of the work of the Nations is being circulated among the Universities of India. It is doubtful however whether the Universities would be able to set up such scholarships owing to their limited financial resources.

It is understood that the Central Provinces Arts and Crafts exhibition will be held in the month of November, 1927

KASHMIR STATE SUPERIOR SERVICES.

SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION BOARD

In view of the supreme importance of training hereditary State Subjects for appointment in the superior services of the State His Highness the Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir has been pleased to command:—

1. That a Scholarship Selection Board consisting of the following members be apporited:—

(a). Sir Albion Banerji, Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E., Foreign and Commerce Minister ..... President

(b). Major-General Rai Bahadur Janak Singh Bahadur, Army and Revenue Minister, ... Member.

(c) G. E. C. Wakefield, Esquire O.B.E., Police and Public Works Minister ..... Member

(2) That a grant of Rs. 50,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board and they be directed to go immediately into the question of training Hereditary State Subjects for employment in the superior services in the various Departments of the State.

(3) That the Board should get from each Minister a statement of the vacancies likely to occur within the next three years and should invite by publication in the State Gazette and other newspapers, application from qualified Hereditary State Subjects for training in each Department.

(4) That he is quite prepared to enhance the grant above referred to, if necessary, and

(5) That carefully considered proposals relating to recruitment in each Department should be submitted as they are ready.

(6) His Highness is further pleased to add that he attaches the very greatest importance to this question and expects the full and hearty co-operation of the Board in achieving the object he has in view.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

AMRITSAR, March 25.

Sardar Bishensingh, Additional District Magistrate, this evening conducted the draw of the lot for the presidentship of the Amritsar Municipality for which there was a tie yesterday. The drawing resulted in favour of Khan Bahadur Khwaja Ghulam Sadique.—A. P.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE BY FASTING.

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

A Jain Marwari ascetic named Motilal is fasting for the last ten days at Palitana, after living on bread and water only for two months. Following his example, his disciple Siddhakaran is also fasting for the last five days. Their object is to expedite the settlement of the Palitana dispute.—A.P.

HINDU MUSLIM RELATIONS A STUDY.

(Continued from page 6.)

sure that if this education is propagated in India then the bitterness against Mahomedan "Fanaticism" would wear a modified aspect, reflexively cultivating in the Mahomedans also a mentality to perceive that their Faith is to be even a political armour, and should not directly or indirectly assist in India's enslavement.

NEW MUSLIM POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A similar general nervousness in the Islamic world in India is as regards their numbers. Like our frightened industrialists seeking for financial protection and subsidies our Mussalman brothers are seeking for political protection and subsidy in Council representations. Both may be wrong on the broader basis of an ultimate cure of their ills, but within the existing system of life both rush to the glamorous panacea. In both cases such a cure really gives relief to a small class and not the masses. However, the true educative lesson needs to be spread. Even though my countrymen pooh pooh the idea, the days of waterlight nationhoods are past. Free India can have and will have no plan of political existence other than as a part of Asia. There are accidental uneven proportions between Hindu and Mahomedan populations in the United Provinces or in some parts of Bengal and yet we have educated ourselves to talk in the terms of a ratio for the whole of India, and so not far distant from now we shall begin to talk in terms of ratios for the entire continent of Asia. Leave alone Northern Africa and Egypt and take the central belt across Asia, take Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkishtan, the Russian Mussalmans, Transfrontier Muhammedan tribes and the teeming millions of Chinese Mahomedans along with the eight crores of the "Faithful" of India and you have easily 22 crores of Mussalmans in Asia with 22 crores of Hindus of divers seets in India and with about 30 crores of Bundhist. The Islamic solidarity or development lies in uniting these existing forces in Asia before which the expenditure of energy in securing more converts in India would fade into insignificance. Already now my impatient critics are staring with disappointment and wonder at my Pan-Islamic insinuations, and some quote Lenin and some quote Law books and yet others quote the Anglo-Indian Press against the dangers of Pan-Islamism. I live in the world that is new, the world to be, that is now already in the being. Our old words and old habits of thought remain with us but no longer the old system of national and international life. Turkey, Soviet Republics and China alone provide nearly seven crores of Mahomedans with a new political and social outlook. Have our political students no perception of the rapidly changing political outlook of the Persian and the Afghan? Have you any doubt that the Turkish, Chinese, Russian and Afghan Mahomedans to-day possess a very advanced and progressive political mind whose contact with our Indian brethren will be highly advantageous politically and against the old world reaction socially and internationally? We in India have nothing definite to offer to the Mahomedan minority in the shape of political and economic guarantees and hence our sentimental appeal must appear to them unreal, but their own Turk, Chinese and Russian coreligionists have much to say to them on the higher importance and more immediate need of political emancipation. Therefore, I frankly desire my Islamic brethren to go to that new school of their own, without scaring myself away from the word "Pan-Islamic," which once might have had an element of fright in it, as a religious gathering aimed against the freedom of non-Islamic races. The lessons which our Islamic friends will bring to us from such an international conference of their Faith will be of political value not only to Indian Mahomedans but even to all of us in India in our struggle against Imperialist exploitation.

TRADE UNIONISM—THE SOLVENT.

Then comes the great factor. The Catholics and Protestants, the Jews and the Greek Churchmen, Orthodox and the Non-conformists have quarrelled and are to-day quarrelling in political and social spheres of life in all countries of Europe. There is just one human organisation viz., Trade Unionism in which such strife has become extinct. The power of hunger and economic suffering is great in giving to the sufferers an unforgettable reminder of the unity of their interest and the common plan of campaign for deliverance. Within this new economic trade union grouping have recently united the Turk and the American, the Arab and the working class Palestinian Jew or Russian Mahomedan, Greek Christian and now before our eyes the Cantonese Mussalman and the Buddhist. A well-designed propaganda in the economic sphere of life in the lower state of capitalist society is an efficacious cement whereas an appeal in the restricted political field would only accentuate the difference of interest which might be held together only for a time by an appeal purely to sentiment. A vigorous Trade Union (including of course Agricultural and Co-operative Union) Propaganda has so far successfully obliterated the nations of social and religious differences before the common factor of a united interest in the daily realities of life. This may be an indirect cure of such an evil but it is efficacious one.

The neglect of all such propaganda in the past has left us poorer in more respects than one, and that is why I am appealing to all and sundry to get along with this task with a big push now. The immediate troubles that give rise to dissensions to-day undoubtedly require a temporary and immediate remedy. The conversions offer to be a new bone of contention. The popular mind requires to be educated that making converts is the daily task of political, social and economic reforms. The establishment of the Currency League is a more elaborate and systematised effort at conversion of opinion than the Arya Samaj or the Mahomedan preacher. In religious matters conversion not only assumes a sense of duty to the zealous believer of a religion, but it even appears to him as an act of grace and charity towards the converted. I said so twenty-five years ago at a public Parsi meeting in Bombay when my coreligionists were unreasonably scared by some new establishment of the Church of England missionaries. In the present conversions from Islam to Hinduism and vice versa, the complaints do not emanate from the convertors or the converted but they generally come from third parties who assail the motives and methods of the convertor and the converted. Appointments of small committees of Hindus and Mahomedans, say each committee of three men and two women may set at rest all floating suspicions. If all would-be converts be presented to the committee of their own community for giving an assurance of their voluntary convictions there would be an end to all undesirable methods of conversions or suspicions of the same. Not only that but such peaceful settlements may in future give us peaceful, reconciled and loving relations between Hindu and Muslim families. Also a short school-book introduced in all national schools giving a brief authentic accounts of the Muslim, Hindu, Parsi and the Buddhist and the Christian religions written by an authoritative person in each religious order, not more than twenty pages each, would go far to enlighten the future generation as to the futility of quarrelling over such beliefs.—Associated Press.

THE NEWS BOY.

(Continued from page 6).

atmosphere of freshness and lightness and and flexibility of electric energy which we ought to expect from the vast body of pressmen and news-purveyors from Reuter to the humblest news-boy not excepting the editors and their assistants. Do not talk to me of the atmosphere of the sea and the sense of wild sublimity and freedom in a sailor's life. I dare affirm that you will find a member of the news department as much a privileged spirit as any that ploughed the saline waters.

Thus sing I the praises of an humble though conspicuous soul in a modern metropolis. But, a critic gently whispers in my ear: "This is but one-sided picture, where is the whole truth?" We have to admit that there is a frivolous side to the character we are drawing.

* * *

The writer of these lines had occasion to notice one day, the behaviour of a news-boy and a motor-bus conductor during the late hours of the night. It was at an outer skirt of the city and the two above-named worthies had exhausted their lungs in a vain endeavour to attract business. The stream of people was steadily diminishing thus indicating that the time for rest had arrived. Now therefore both the fellows knew that their task for the day was over but before they dispersed, they enlivened each other and the public by a performance. The news-boy cries "Crawford Market, Crawford Market," at the top of his voice. And the bus-conductor vociferously posed as the news-vendor. The deafening noise and the strange anomaly terminated in a chorus of laughter in which all the neighbouring folks joined. So the boys went home. And so mirth drowned all traces of disappointment. This frivolity is excusable when we remember that these boys are of an age at which they are usually seen playing with marbles in streets. And it is possible that they reserve this indigenous hobby for leisure hours. This only enhances the merit of the work they perform in the limelight of life. Here is only inverse proportion. So small and yet so untiring; so crude and yet so competent. The wise man take lessons from the habit of an ant. Let better placed men profit by this account of a class of busy and useful, though humble individuals.

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SCHOOL BOYS' ART

[A. E. S. SCHOOL ART EXHIBITION.

(BY 'PETER PAN.')

If art is the spontaneous effort of the individual towards self-expression, the specimens of juvenile work collected together in the Aryan Education Society's Exhibition must indeed be an interesting study. There is, of course, nothing here to attract you if a picture-gallery affords you no more excitement than a race-course meeting. But if you care to visit the fairyland which the child's mind, unfettered by adult guidance, creates for itself, if you would acquaint yourself with the strange realities shaped from boyish dreams by nimble fingers working upon clay and cardboard and canvas, if you are interested in things human, you will not regret a half-hour spent in the small hall of one of the biggest schools in Bombay.

In fact, the first thing that strikes even a casual observer is the absence of the drawing-master in this exhibition. One cannot say whether it is deliberate, but one must certainly admit that it is wise. "Instructed" by the drawing-master, the boys would perhaps have produced finished designs and models, but they could never have produced works of art, i.e., works which might be interpreted as the concrete manifestations of their own minds. But here the boys' imagination is let loose in a creative effort, and its rough expression has a freshness which gives one a pleasant shock. One must feel thankful that this is no exhibition of hot-house plants, as unfortunately exhibitions of this tpye often are.

A DISCOVERY.

The variety of exhibits is wonderful, and it presents a happy contrast to the dull uniformity of class-room work. One of the teachers in the school expressed to the present writer his great surprise at the discovery of such individuality in boys whom he had thought all alike and whom he was in the habit of administering the same doses of collective instruction. It was indeed a revelation to him. If such exhibitions will help in impressing upon those concerned that the child and not the class must be taken as unit, the more we have of them the better.

A boy's will is a wind's will. Only a boy could shape a hurricane lantern out of an inch of candlewax or make temple pillars with wooden thread-reels. What adult can claim the ingenuity of the lad who has constructed a motor-cycle from rubber-rings in soda-water bottles, or the thoroughness of the chap who has built a hut of clay with a little well in the backyard and a piece of glass inside it to show the effect of wateri

Just think of the joy which work on these pieces of art must have brought to the monotonous lives of those boys, the many sunny moments which must have brightened up their faces as each fanciful idea of their brains slowly emerged in a concrete shape before their eyes! Yet one of the teachers complained to me that it was all sheer waste of time. If success in weekly and terminal examinations is the 'summum bonnum' of school life, his complaint is certainly justified. As a matter of fact, he pointed out that the 'front-benchers' of the school had shown the least interest in this 'side-activity' and that the majority of the exhibitors were those who were considered the despair of the class-room. If that be a fact, no more scathing criticism of the present educational system is possible, for what a pitiful tale of wrong direction and consequent wastage of talent lies behind the lamentation of that teacher!

In the present educational renaissance such an exhibition has a great importance. If it is a sign of the times, the outlook is no doubt very hopeful. In order to transform our schools from factories where standardized minds are manufactured by means of mechanical instruction into human gardens where the child-mind is allowed to grow in an atmosphere of healthy freedom, the idea underlying such an exhibition deserves to be developed on a very wide scale.

EFFECT OF IS. 6D.

A BROKER'S ADVICE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The following circular has been addressed by a leading broker to his constituents:

Sir,—As the 1/6 exchange is now practically placed on statute book, we think it advisable to draw your attention to the following effects it is likely to have on the money market in general and Government Securities in particular.

It was argued on behalf of advocates of 1/6 d. that the recent weakness in Exchange is due to bear speculation from Bombay. This fact has been proved to be erroneous by the fact that although the Government brought down their T. T. Buying rate to 1/6 instead of 1/6. 3/16. they have only been able to buy about £2,00,000 and the exchange has again sagg down to 1/5 29/32. in spite of the fact that the Bank rate is 7 p.c. and money extremely tight. If this is the position now what is likely to be the position of Exchange when money gets easier during monsoon, when there will be practically no exports? It is quite natural that the exchange may then go down to the lower point i.e. 1/5 3/4. It will, therefore, be absolutely necessary for the Government to make there continuous deflations in the Currency in order to maintain exchange and hence it is quite natural that we may not see money half so easy as we saw last year. Because in case of any appreciable lowering of money rates, the exchange Banks will be enticed to remit their funds to the London market and get higher yields there in, having not much to from about exchange.

Tht other difficulty to Government will be that the new investments will now be made into Sterling Securities of Government of India. Because the exchange is fixed there is no risk to investors to the investments in their capital by sterling investment which yield to-day nearly 1 p. c. more than the rupee ones. The reason for this delay was the fact that the investor in Government Security is the most timid of investors. Slightly bolder investors will go in for other kinds of investments yelding better. Hence although there was task of fixing exchange these investors did not go for Sterling because they would not take the risk that after all it may not be fixed.

From these you will be able to see that it will be difficult to obtain 10 crores of fresh money for the New Loan which is to be floated this year, if the yield in it remains the same as at present and even if it may be taken up by speculation the result will not certainly be to their advantage as the yield in securities must correspond to the money market, which is bound to remain tighter this year. We would therefore consider this as the most favourable time to sell your Rupee Securities and to invest your funds in Sterling Securities.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT TO GOA.

WILL PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT INTERFERE?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In the course of an interview that a few visitors from Goa had had with Mahatma Gandhi recently at Vengurla, the latter expressed his willingness to pay Goa a visit if invited to do so. Mahatmaji starts on his Karnatic tour on the 25th inst., and it was suggested that he could encounter no difficulty in visiting Goa 'en route.'

WHAT PREVENTS THE VISIT.

That there were some important reasons for putting off his visit to Portuguese India could be easily seen when it is remembered that Vengurla happens to be the next port, a matter of about two hours' journey by steamer, to either Murgao or Punjim and that the Savantvadi State has a frontier meeting that of Goa; and it would certainly not have greatly disturbed Mahatmaji's tour programme in the district had he proceeded straight to Goa from either of these places. The real difficulty would appear to be Mahatmaji's desire not to risk the unpleasantness of embarassing his friends in Goa in the event of the Portuguese Government's interference with the visit and he has left the people themselves to surmount this and other difficulties that are generally anticipated.

It may be recalled that during the Congress sessions at Belgaum not long ago, a similar proposal was made to Mahatmaji by the Goa visitors who attended the Congress meeting in large numbers and it provoked at the time great opposition and hostile criticism in the Portuguese Indian Press. A threat, too, was held out by some of the reactionaries who were against Mahatmaji's visit that everything possible would be done to bring pressure upon the Government to prevent the visit. It was pointed out, amidst great excitement, that Gandhi was a dangerous man and that his presence in the Portuguese territory was bound to cause indescribable catastrophis. Enemies of Indian Nationalism in Goa were the loudest in this outcry against Gandhi in the name of peace and safety and obvious believed that a political leader of Mahatmaji's position in British India was necessarily the worst enemy of the Portuguese Republic and that it was their duty as citizens of that Republic to cry him down and prevent his personal contact with Goa.

INDO-PORTUGUESE POLITICIANS

The lesson learnt at that time has not been forgotten and it is not without feelings of apprehension as to the probable attitude the Government, their partisans and those of the population in fear of them, would take at Mahatmaji's visit that the local leaders are considering the whole question. The Portuguese are a hospitable and chivalrous race and their history attests to the innate nobility as well as bravery peculiar to them. There are not a few colonial officials who represent and display these national qualities; but the same cannot be said of the whole Indo-Portuguese officialdom and that section of the so-called "intelligensia whose political wisdom is deplorable. It is feared that to this half-educated gentry Mahatma Gandhi has been the same man, unchanged and unchangeable, in the face of the later political fluctuations. The Gandhi whom the Maharaja of Savantvadi could publicly receive as a guest and patronise would remain to them the Gandhi whom the British Government hated, feared and persecuted as best it could; during the Non-co-operation days.

It would really be a great pity if after all Mahatmaji is not invited to visit Goa or if any kind of interferenee wth his visit is attempted. Not only would such an act be a living shame to the noble tradition of the Portuguese Republic but would also deprive Mahatmaji of an opportunity of personally observing and investigating a set of interesting social conditions and life and the loss would be as much Goa's as Mahatmaji's own.

The Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore on a tour on the 27th, and will visit Campbellpur, Taxila, Rawalpindi and Murree, returning to Lahore on April 2nd.—A. P.

The Khairpur State Council is considering the question of raising a loan of from Rs. 8 to 15 lakhs.—A. P.

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